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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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CHEERS FOR LA GASCOGNE

Kisses for Officers and Passengers at the French Pier.

THOUSANDS GREET THE BIG LINER

Capt. Baudelon and Chief Engineer Martin Tell of the Broken Piston Rod and Heated Bearings.

THE SHIP WAS NEVER IN REAL DANGER

Story of Her Struggle with Wave and Gale—Drifted 150 Miles in a Day —Medal for Capt. Baudelon.

La Gascogne, the much-belated French Line steamship, whose safe arrival had been made exceedingly problematical by the length of time in which no news from the laggard had been received, was never given such an ovation as was tendered to her yesterday.

Her stately progress up the bay resembled more a triumphal procession than it did the arrival of an overdue steamship.

It may be no harm to say it now, although it would have been a cruel thing to have said before, that behind the assumed cheerfulness of the agents and the sanguine assurances made to anxious callers that La Gascogne and her passengers were all right, there was felt an extreme anxiety for her safety, and much credit is due to the French Line people for the way in which they dissembled the fears which they could not help but entertain.

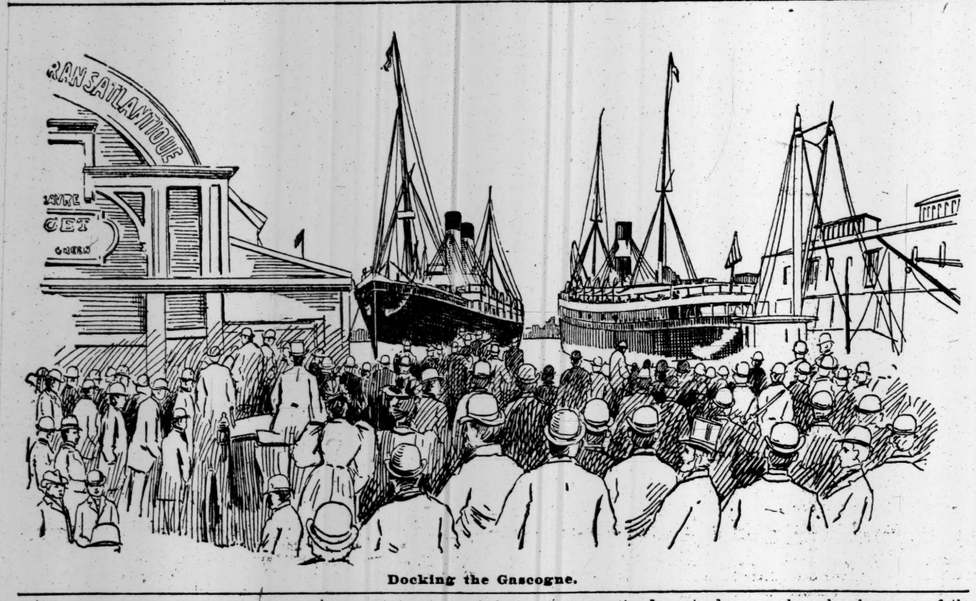
Though secretly alarmed themselves, there was plainly no use in letting those who had loved ones on board know that there was a real and a good and a logical cause for fearing that the gallant vessel had gone to the port of missing ships.

But in spite of all the cheerful predictions, there were many haunting the French Line office who were facing with sickening hearts the growing conviction that La Gascogne and her many passengers had but added another item to the melancholy roll of ships that have been lost at sea.

Then the glad tidings of her having been signaled off Fire Island was flashed to the city, and the reaction came. It manifested itself yesterday in an extraordinary way.

Work-a-day river craft flung their tawdry little bits of bunting to the breeze, and ferryboats, sharply careened by their shifted cargoes of human freight, all their passengers gathering on the side where the best view could be obtained, shrieked discordant notes of congratulation and welcome.

At her pier the almost unhoped-for wanderer was welcomed by the shouts and tears of thousands. Long before her graceful stem had been projected into view the bulkheads, piers, the decks of steamers in the vicinity, and the windows and housetops along West Street opposite the French Line pier had been thickly populated. It required an extra force of policemen to keep open a passageway leading to the pier. Through this thoroughfare about 1,000 persons who had been furnished with passes made their way. The pier was soon densely packed with the joyous but orderly throng. Nearly all who had gained access to that vantage ground claimed kin or relationship with those on board the vessel. Almost the entire French colony was there. Women, assisted by their escorts, climbed upon bales of merchandise and secured places from which a good view of the long-absent vessel could be had.



Docking the Gascogne.

AT THE FRENCH LINE PIER.

Cheers for the Ship and Kisses for Officers and Passengers.

The crowd on the end of the French Line pier sent up a cheer toward 11 o'clock. Every one there knew that it announced the arrival of La Gascogne, and, gathering volume as it went, the shout rolled shoreward like a mighty wave.

Those in the street took it up, and repeated the cheer, although they could not see anything that was happening on the river front. Blocks away people climbed on trucks, stood on tiptoe, and, when at last they caught a glimpse of the black hull of the big liner, they waved their hats in the air, and seemed bent on shouting themselves hoarse.

Those who were fortunate enough to gain places on the pier seemed almost frantic with excitement when the ship's big bow slipped into view from out a cloud of tugboat steam.

The French section of the crowd outdid all others in gesticulating, talking, and hugging each other for joy when they recognized a familiar face among the passengers who crowded to the rail.

When off the pier three tugs, whose proffers of assistance had been declined all the way up the bay, were permitted to take lines and warp the ship into a berth alongside the dock. Then the crowd on the end of the pier made a wild scramble for places at the middle gangway. Pretty girls climbed upon boxes and stood tier upon tier until the place was like an improvised amphitheatre. A man with a big silk American flag mounted the highest box, and, waving the flag, led the cheering as the ship was warped to her berth.

It was 11:30 when she was in place. Capt. Baudelon stood by the gangway on the main deck and directed things. The crowd hailed him with three cheers, and then some one asked: "What's the matter with Baudelon?"

"He's all right," was the assuring reply.

The gangplank was in place at 11:40, and the Captain himself was the first man to land. He was enveloped in a big fur-lined coat, and wore a fur cap. He received cheer after cheer. After him came the passengers, and then young and pretty women hung about the necks of sturdy Frenchmen, and as an emotional scene nothing simulated by Sarah Bernhardt on the stage could have compared with that real lip and real feeling little drama which was enacted on the pier.

Capt. Baudelon was hugged and kissed by Capt. Poirot of La Normandie, La Gascogne's consort, which left Havre one week later and beat La Gascogne in. The second officer of the ship was seized at the end of the gangplank by a dozen women, all of whom attempted to hug and kiss him at once. It was not learned if they were relatives, and it did not much matter.

Every passenger who landed was immediately surrounded by a dozen or more, and for a time was in greater danger of suffocation than he or she had been from drowning during the voyage.

By 12 o'clock all the cabin passengers had been landed, and the crowd on the dock slowly pushed through the throng massed in front of the pier, and the greatest reception of its kind on record in this city was over.

WHAT HER OFFICERS SAY.

Capt. Baudelon and Engineer Martin Tell of the Broken Piston Rod.

The official report of Capt. Baudelon is characterized by its brevity. The report is addressed to Mr. Forget, and is as follows:

Dear Sir: On the third day of our voyage we broke the piston rod of one of our cylinders, and we were forced to isolate that cylinder, and then we continued on our voyage with a speed of 11 knots an hour. The crank shaft then became heated, and we slacked down to a speed of 9 knots.

On Feb. 4 and 5 we had to change bearings of the crank shaft. During the delay caused by this we had a hurricane and the barometer dropped down to 27.26. Since that time the sea has been very heavy, with west winds, and we had to slow down to about 8 knots an hour.

The crank shaft was at this time running all right. We never met a steamship going one way or the other, and it was only yesterday we had a chance to hail a steamship which was going to Philadelphia. We had bad weather throughout the voyage, but we were able to get through without assistance. G. BAUDELON.

Chief Engineer Martin's statement is as follows:

La Gascogne left Havre on Jan. 26 and proceeded without incident until 10:15 on the morning of the 29th, when the piston rod of the third intermediate cylinder broke transversely, necessitating the immediate stoppage of the engine. The cylinder head was not blown out by the break, as is frequently the case in such accidents.

The ship lay to for seventeen hours, while the damage was being repaired. La Gascogne's engines are of the quadruplex expansion type, this being her second voyage since the old tripple-expansion set was taken out and replaced. The third cylinder is in the centre, and the connecting rod for that cylinder had to be entirely disconnected from the crank shaft. Besides this, the steam-pipe connections leading to the cylinder had to be cut off.

"The whole force of eighty men were on duty while this was being done. The ship had been steaming eighteen knots an hour with sixty-two revolutions of the screw, but the speed after the break was reduced to eleven knots at forty revolutions.

"From Jan. 29 to Feb. 4 this speed was maintained, but on the latter date the bearings of the crank shaft were found to be heated and worn, so that a new set had to be put in.

"Duplicate bearings were on board, and in ordinary weather it would have taken about twenty hours to remove the old ones and adjust the new ones, but the weather was so bad that it was almost impossible to make the careful adjustments necessary, and forty hours were consumed in accomplishing the task.

"After the engines were again started, a speed of rather less than eight knots was maintained, in order to avoid overheating the bearings.

"It will take about $5,000 to repair the damage, and five days will probably be time enough in which to do it."

Dr. Gervais, the chief surgeon, said he was delighted with the sanitary condition of the passengers of La Gascogne. There

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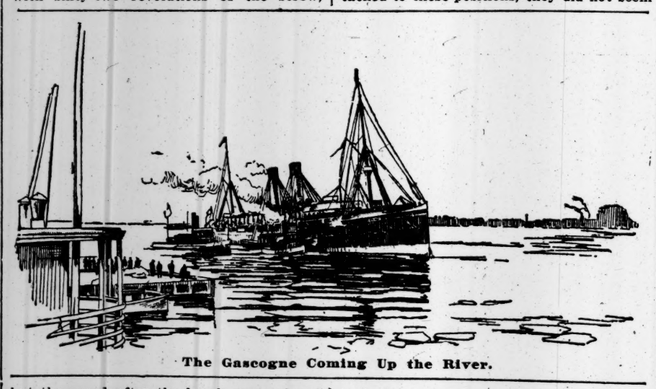

The Gascogne Coming Up the River.

MAYOR'S FIRST REMOVALS

Four Civil Service Commissioners Appointed.

ANOTHER ONE TO BE NAMED SOON

E. P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, E. R. Robinson, and C. W. Watson Selected—Talk About Mr. Brookfield.

Mayor Strong announced last night the appointment of the following members of the Supervisory Board of the Civil Service Municipal Commission, naming them under the authority conferred by the Power of Removal bill:

Everett P. Wheeler, Democrat.
Edwin Lawrence Godkin, Democrat.
E. Randolph Robinson, Republican.
Charles W. Watson, Republican.

It was announced that one more Commissioner would probably be appointed to-day, at any rate, some time this week.

The men who are retired from the board are Daniel P. Hays and Lemuel Skidmore. They are the first victims of the Power of Removal bill, a certified copy of which was placed in Mayor Strong's hands yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

With the authority of this bill, and under the provision of law which leaves it optional with the Mayor within certain limits to fix the number of members of the board, Mayor Strong will increase the number from three to five.

Another change in the board's make-up will be made. Heretofore the Secretary of the Examining Board, who is the only one to draw a salary, has been one of the Commissioners. Under the plan of Mayor Strong, the Secretary will not be a member, but will simply perform the functions of Secretary. His compensation will be $5,000 a year, as at present. The present Secretary is Lee Phillips. It is likely that he will be retained as Secretary of the new board.

That there is one member of the board yet to be named is due to the fact that Mayor Strong has not received final answer from one of the men whom he desires to act as a Commissioner.

Among the men who were prominently mentioned for membership on the board, and who could have had positions if they would have accepted them, were James C. Carter, Carl Schurz, and President Seth Low. It was said last night that the man most likely to be named as fifth Commissioner is W. Bayard Cutting.

The four appointees announced are well-known New-Yorkers. Everett P. Wheeler, Edwin L. Godkin, and E. Randolph Robinson have served as Commissioners, having been appointed by Mayor Edson. Mr. Watson is a retired merchant, whose home is at 40 West Fifty-ninth Street. He is a member of the Union League Club and of the New-England Society. Messrs. Wheeler and Godkin are Democrats; Messrs. Robinson and Watson are Republicans.

The Mayor's office was besieged by office hunters and their friends all day yesterday. The Power of Removal bill had not been in his hands half an hour before there was a throng in and about his office large enough to fill every vacancy which he may cause by the removal of the present Tammany men. But Mayor Strong was in no hurry to begin using the axe. He announced that he would not make any appointments, outside of the Civil Service Board, yesterday, and possibly not for two or three days. Inasmuch as no salary is attached to these positions, they did not seem to be just the sort of thing which politicians of the Patterson kind were after. They wanted something with a salary and patronage.

The first man who pushed his way through the crowd in the corridor and entered the Mayor's office after the public reception began yesterday was ex-Justice Jacob M. Patterson. He had been the last to leave the office on the preceding afternoon, and had gone only when Mayor Strong had twice declared that he did not have time to talk to him. He was a little more successful. He planted himself in the chair nearest the Mayor and held it against all comers for about fifteen minutes.

William Brookfield was again a visitor at the Mayor's office. He was talked of as much yesterday as on the day before as the man most likely to be appointed Commissioner of Public Works. He said he had given up his intention of going to Florida or to Europe for a vacation, and immediately on this announcement his stock for the Commissionership advanced a peg. He did not have a monopoly of the field, however, for Col. Frederick D. Grant was still in the field so far as the guessers were concerned.

It was said on about as good authority as any which is not official can be that the next appointments to be made will be those of Commissioner of Public Works and Corporation Counsel.

Francis M. Scott was easily the favorite for the latter place. It would not be a surprise if these two appointments were made to-day.

At intervals there has been talk of William Brookfield as a possibility for the position of City Chamberlain. It was generally supposed yesterday that if he takes any place it will be the Commissionership named. This brought some discussion of the available material for the position of Chamberlain, which is worth $25,000 a year.

Gen. Anson G. McCook was named as not unlikely to be the lucky one. He is a close personal friend of Mayor Strong, a Republican of standing, and was prominent in the management of the Mayor's campaign.

MR. PLATT SHOWS NO SURPRISE

He Hears that Mr. Brookfield Is to be Public Works Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Thomas C. Platt arrived in Washington to-night and went to the Arlington. As Mr. Platt stood at the desk a telegram was handed to him. He found it contained the announcement that William Brookfield would be appointed by Mayor Strong as Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City. Mr. Platt read the dispatch without displaying any sign of discomfort.

Mr. Platt remained in the lobby of the Arlington for half an hour or more, and talked with Representative Van Voorhis of Rochester and several other New-Yorkers, but he did not say anything concerning the news which had just reached him.

A Republican, who saw Mr. Platt, said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he believed Mr. Platt had an understanding with Mayor Strong, and that Mr. Brookfield's appointment was probably not unexpected by the Tioga statesman.

Mr. Platt said he came to Washington on matters connected with the United States Express Company, and that he would probably return to-morrow.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PLANS

Making Improvements at Gray Gables—Discussion of the Probability of His Return to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Some of the friends of the President have obtained the impression, from news that has reached here from New-York, that the President has determined to give up his residence in New-York City. The suggestion for this opinion was the information that he was asking to be relieved from the payment in New-York of taxes upon his personal estate, on the ground that he is no longer a resident of the city, and therefore is not subject to be taxed there. If the President has resolved that he will not again be a resident of New-York, he has not mentioned the fact to his intimate friends, and one of them, who has been asked if he knew the purpose of the President, expressed the opinion that if he was seeking to be relieved of the payment of personal taxes it was because he was in doubt as to whether he is really a resident of New-York. Comment was made last Fall, about the time of the election, because the President did not register his vote at the Fall election. At that time the President had been for more than a year a resident of Washington, and had spent very little time in New-York City. When the proposition to register was suggested, it is understood that he expressed a doubt as to whether, under the law, he was entitled to be registered. He had had no residence in New-York during the time prescribed for qualifying him as a voter, and he could not conveniently select a nominal place of residence to enable him to claim a place on the registry list. The impression among the friends of the President is that after the conclusion of his term of office as President he will again return to New-York to practice his profession. Whether he will choose New-York as his residence, or prefer to be hereafter known as a citizen of Massachusetts, is not known, but it is reasonably certain that he will spend much of each year at his home at Gray Gables, where he is making many improvements in anticipation of much pleasure during the Summer months.

ANOTHER SNOWSTORM IS APPROACHING

The Middle and New-England States Will Be Affected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Weather Bureau has received information that another big storm is developing off the North Pacific coast. Storms arising in this section move, as a rule, along the northern edge of the United States, and leave their effects also in the New-England and Middle States. A ridge of high pressure extends from the west of the Gulf of Mexico. Snow for the next twenty-four hours is predicted for all the Middle and New-England States, and for a number of other States.

NOT TO BE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR

Senate Finance Committee Acts on A. Augustus Healy's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day ordered a report rejecting the nomination of A. Augustus Healy, nominated Dec. 5, last, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York.

Loaned $500, Now Gets $50,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 12.—Dr. Allen Norton Leete, editor of The Sunday News, has been notified that he has been bequeathed $50,000 by the will of the late Henry B. Cary of Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Leete loaned Mr. Cary $500 in 1862. At that time both men lived in Newark, N. J. Mr. Cary went to California, and made a fortune, but he never during his lifetime repaid Dr. Leete. When he died not long since, his will was found to contain a clause acknowledging his debt to Dr. Leete, and stating that the $500 was the foundation of his fortune, and, in consideration of this, he bequeathed Dr. Leete $50,000.

Smothered to Death in Dry Malt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Henry Humphrey, a malthouse man, was drawn beneath a great rushing, tumbling mass of dry malt this afternoon in one of the bins of the Lake View Malthouse, and was smothered to death before help could reach him.

No Choice for Senator Yet.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 12.—One more ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. It resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Bayard, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 3. Necessary to a choice, 16.

SOLD TO REPUBLICANS

Utah Auctioned Off by George Q. Cannon.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL "PULL"

Which Is Mighty in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada.

EIGHT SENATORSHIPS INVOLVED

Cannon Seems to Have Made a Political Deal to Help His Business Enterprises.

THERE ARE TRACES OF SUGAR TRUST

Cannon's Son Becomes a Delegate to Congress—Is He Looking Toward the Senate?

I.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 12.—Without doubt the most remarkable figure in the Rocky Mountains, and one of the most conspicuous developments of recent times is to be found, in Utah. The late political contest here, which resulted in the election of a Republican Delegate to Congress by a community recognized for years as overwhelmingly Democratic is the culmination of a domination which has its strength in a strong religious prejudice.

The revolution was as startling and as striking, although of an absolutely different nature as was the election of Mayor Strong in New-York City last November. Sitting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a week after the downfall of the Tammany Tiger, the correspondent of The New-York Times heard comments on the defeat of the powerful Tammany organization, which were similar to those heard in many parts of this would-be State. The revolution here still excites comment in both parties.

The Mormon people had their prophet, Joseph Smith—a bold, strong man, and prophetic beyond cavil to those that believed in the prophetic. Then came Brigham Young, a man of courage, far-seeing, of profound and statesmanlike sagacity. Since the death of the latter the one man whose personal views have swayed the Church and its people beyond the views of all others is George Q. Cannon. Worthy or unworthy as a successor to power, none can deny Mr. Cannon's strength. His sway, however, has been extended under different conditions and by different methods from those of the strong men preceding him. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young exerted direct influence. Mr. Cannon, in his ways, is so impersonal, so indirect, that rarely any public indication of the exertion of his influence is discernible.

Chief Counselor of the Church.

One of the twelve apostles at the death of Brigham Young—but one of mark, Mr. Cannon—became the Chief Counselor, or one of the quorum of the first Presidency, when John Taylor succeeded to the Presidency of the Church. The same position he holds with Wilford Woodruff, who succeeded John Taylor. He has been recognized as the power behind the throne since the death of Brigham Young. While in their younger days both John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff were strong men, they were advanced in years when the Church leadership fell upon them. It is therefore not surprising that a man of Mr. Cannon's seemingly devout determination to serve should be able to mold affairs to his own mind, if not to his own ends.

The result of his life's work is viewed variously, even by those of his own faith, but it cannot be forgotten, despite the trials and losses besetting his people, that Mr. Cannon and his family have continued to wax strong in numbers, to become noted in local finances, to gain strength in Church affairs, and to succeed in political directions. A man as devout as Mr. Cannon must give credit to Providence for these manifold manifestations of Divine approval. The scoffer will declare that Providence has not chosen fruitless soil, nor failed to employ in the work of advancing the Cannon interests intellects keen enough to take advantage of the opportunities bountifully spread before them.

The general advancement of the Cannon family and the singular alienation of the Mormon people from an old and strong political bias constitute a singular coincidence. This coincidence, viewed in the light of approaching Statehood for Utah, and mindful of the impress of thought and feeling imposed by her people upon surrounding States, gives to the conditions in Utah an importance that is far from being local in its effects.

In Arizona, in Idaho, in Wyoming, in Nevada, are Mormon communities whose every aspiration is in perfect touch with the Mormon people in Utah. With the great parties nearly evenly divided, the weight of the Mormon vote in any of the Governmental sub-divisions named would determine which party should succeed.

Visit from Clarkson and Manley.

The presence in Salt Lake City of Gen. J. S. Clarkson and Joe Manley immediately succeeding the recent Republican victory in Utah can hardly be deemed an accident. As Utah goes so also will go Idaho and Wyoming and Arizona, (when the latter is admitted to Statehood,) and thus eight United States Senators may be controlled, while Nevada may also be swayed to like action. Here, therefore, is a condition sufficiently important to attract the attention and command the interest of the practical politician, as well as to excite the desire for control in those vested interests whose great earnings depend so vitally upon their power to direct legislation. In respect to Senators, Utah alone is as important as New-York or Louisiana. When it becomes clear that as Utah goes so also will go Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona, and when the value of the help which that will give to the Republican Party and to the trusts is understood, the Senators from these localities may not be overestimated.

With this explanation, the high position of a man of Mr. Cannon's peculiar methods may more clearly be understood. In this relationship he stands out as the most important and unique character in the West. The value of his co-operation has not been overestimated by Republicans the Nation over; it has not been overestimated by the far-seeing Democrats in Utah, though seemingly ignored by the national leaders of the party. That the possible outcome may be predicted, it is perhaps well to know what manner of man this George Q. Cannon is, and this must be judged from history alone—for, as has already been stated, his life, work, aspirations, and even religious bias, are matters on which his own people possess no uniform opinion—many of the humbler and more devout having strong faith in him, many of the more worldly, especially those associated with him in business, viewing him as a man who possesses much and helps himself.

Many Elements of Power.

Take the leader of Tammany Hall in New-York, for his power, purely political; add the traction magnate in Philadelphia for the business element of statesmanship; add the white-haired, ruddy-faced plantation owner of the Southern States for the family connections and traditional influence, and you have some of the salient elements.

He is a quiet man away from home. I have seen him in the Hoffman House in New-York City, reading a dozen newspapers in half an hour, entering and leaving the hotel by the ladies' entrance, dining alone in the café, always evidently thinking of something far away, good-natured, and diplomatically genial if approached.

He is a man of very large family, so large that his own followers have been heard to declare that offices of emolument in the gift of the people could not be created fast enough to supply his steadily-increasing progeny. This utterance is, of course, extreme. His family, however, is large, and he does manifest a proper and fatherly interest in seeing that they are not unprovided for, even though it be at the public expense.

II.

His only known income has been the amount allowed by the Church to its twelve Apostles and its Presidency—about $3,000 a year each. Mr. Cannon could not have supported his family on this money, and facts show that it has not been done. His name is found associated with the largest enterprises in the Territory. He is a miner, a merchant, a real estate owner, a banker, a railroad proprietor, a manufacturer, a farmer, a publisher, an editor, an ecclesiast, the owner of coal fields, a cattle raiser, a promoter of power and other enterprises, and withal a politician. With so large a family, with such a limited income, yet with such varied interests, it is not suprising that many envious ones should question the ways of Mr. Cannon and intimate that he is not above utilizing his ecclesiastical opportunities to aid himself and family financially.

Despite the fact that Brigham Young was opposed to mining, Mr. Cannon is engaged in this pursuit. It came about through certain so-called "consecrated" stock.

Mr. Cannon Became a Miner.

A man named John Beck discovered the Bullion Beck mining claim, and, after the patient endurance of almost nameless hardships, proved that he had a mine. But he was beset with difficulties. He was a devout man, and a Mormon. He appealed to his ecclesiastical superiors, among whom was Mr. Cannon, and the result was that Mr. Beck "consecrated" a certain interest in his mine, and stock in this mine fell to Mr. Cannon. He did not pay for it, though promising to do so, and by way of compromise part of the stock was returned, Mr. Cannon retaining the balance for nothing. Then the mine made money and the stock became valuable. Mr. Cannon demanded back the interest he had yielded Mr. Beck, in lieu of paying him, and offered to pay for the surrendered stock. Mr. Beck objected, but Mr. Beck was, and is, very careless about money matters, while Mr. Cannon seems to be the reverse. So a time came when Beck needed money. Mr. Cannon loaned Beck his personal influence, and then forced the unfortunate Beck, his religious brother, to agree to pay him some $35,000 for the stock Mr. Cannon had never paid for, and which he had voluntarily released. There are said to have been surface indications of many nasty things connected with the Bullion Beck mining interests, but Mr. Cannon has held on, and that is how he became and is a miner.

An Owner of Real Estate.

For years the Church was engaged in various business pursuits, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution among others. When the Government took steps to close the business career of the Church, its stocks were divided up, and its real estate as well, and Mr. Cannon's sons and brother became owners of property which is said still to remain in their names. A few are free to declare that the Church has not been paid for all this. No one could prove such a statement, the Church accounts and records being kept from the public eye, and from the knowledge even of Church members on the ground that this information might enable Government officials to dispossess the Church, though why this precaution was necessary, if individuals instead of the Church owned the property, is not explained, unless to avoid unprofitable exposures for those having distributed the Church's vast and diversified interests. But no one can prove that the Church has not been paid for the property indicated by those possessing it. And so he became a real estate owner.

So He Became a Banker.

At an early day a number of persons high in Church influence organized Zion's Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Cannon was one of them. The envious declare it was started with the notes of the organizers in lieu of money—a palpable violation of law—and that the devoted and humble followers, having as much faith in the bank projectors financially as they yielded to them religiously, gave these gentlemen charge concerning their earnings, just as they had already given them charge concerning their spiritual guidance. Be all this as it may, the bank grew, and is to-day a financial factor in Utah, and Mr. Cannon is one of its principal men. So he became a banker.

An Ecclesiastical Merchant.

He is a Director in Zion's Co-operative and Mercantile Institution, that colossal establishment founded by the late Brigham Young. By virtue of his connection with the Church, Mr. Cannon is a Director and a figure of import in control of this great store. So also is President Woodruff, despite his eighty-eight years. So also is Joseph F. Smith. These gentlemen constitute the Presidency of the Mormon Church and are leading influences in the concerns of Zion's Co-operative and Mercantile Institution by reason of their ecclesiastical positions. So Mr. Cannon became a merchant.

And Next an Editor.

Mr. Cannon is a man of undoubted literary ability. He has been a deep reader of history. He is a public speaker of much ease, and would have been one of great power but for the fear steadily grown upon him that he would say something in his addresses which, in later times, would rise to confront and annoy him. The consequence has been an excess of caution as to utterances which have destroyed a gift both for writing and for speaking, striking enough to have made another man marked. Out of all this has come the inevitable product of disguised feelings—a permeating air of insincerity, a constant questioning in the public mind as to the views of this man. Placed in a position where people turned to him for light, he has deliberately refused to emit, though he writes much and speaks much, and controversies are frequent among his own people, not alone as to his political views, but as to his convictions on matters no less important, though perhaps at times occupying less of public attention. He is editor, publisher, and owner of The Juvenile Instructor, a Church work supposedly for juveniles, but containing, nevertheless, doctrine for the old. And so he became an editor.

At Length a Publisher.

George Q. Cannon & Sons own The Contributor, a Church publication. They do the printing for The Woman's Exponent and for The Historical Record, both Church publications.

No Church work of any kind is published except by George Q. Cannon & Sons.

The recent history of Utah, from the gifted pen of Bishop O. F. Whitney, is now controlled by George Q. Cannon & Sons.

The Deseret Evening News, The Deseret Semi-Weekly News, and The Deseret Weekly News are owned by the sons of Mr. Cannon. They are Church organs. The faithful are asked to contribute to the sustenance of all these varied publications as a matter of duty. When they have done so, they have, in the goodness of their faithful hearts, also contributed to the support of the progeny of this singular man, as well as to support this singular man himself. And so he became a publisher.

One of Mr. Cannon's sons is the editor of the leading Mormon newspaper, The Evening News. Another is to represent the Mormon people in Congress, as Delegate, and still another is a member of the Twelve Apostles and has control of the financial end of these varied publications, the latter being the apostolic son of Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon's brother (Angus) is President of the principal geographical Church subdivision; another brother presides over another subdivision, while Mr. Cannon himself is recognized and conceded to be the controller and director of the Church's affairs in everything but name.

III.

Some four years ago, after considerable investigation, it was determined that sugar could be manufactured at a profit in Utah from beets. The General Government subsequently gave a bounty and the Territory also gave restricted encouragement by bounty. Utah from end to end was canvassed for subscriptions, and the aid of the Church through the First Presideney was invoked to induce the faithful to take from their little savings and contribute toward the encouragement and establishment of this institution. President Woodruff's name was freely used, and, despite the mixed feelings and views of the saints as to Mr. Cannon, it must be confessed that the people love and still believe Mr. Woodruff to be absolutely honest, though by no means as worldly wise as the younger and more forehanded members of his particular quorum. The factory was established; Mr. Cannon was, as usual, a prime factor in it, and he is to this day, though his personal holdings are not believed to be very large. And so he became a manufacturer.

The Church's Beach Pavilion.

About this time, also, the bathing in the Great Salt Lake had become a great temptation to the people by reason of the unusual attractions at Garfield Beach—the property of the Union Pacific Railroad. It must be admitted that the morals of the people were not improved by the Sunday and night trains to and from the resort. The Church dignitaries, mindful that the people must have amusement, cast about for such release from these Sabbath desecrations as would be more effective than the weekly and unheeded admonition of the pulpit and of the Church press. At last it was found that members of the Church owned a beach in no wise inferior to that at Garfield, in some respects superior, and also much nearer. This discovery and the anxiety to save the people from that sinful contamination to which association at Garfield Beach subjected them, crystallized in a plan to construct a railroad from the city, and establish a new resort. The Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway—fifteen miles long—and the Saltair Pavilion (the latter unequaled in this or any other section) were the results. The conception and execution are worthy each other and deserve the admiration of all who behold them. But this work contracted the finances of the projectors to a point where they were unable to carry the self-imposed load. Hard times came on. The great Temple at Salt Lake was nearing completion, and calls were made on the people to contribute to the speedy opening of this grand edifice, that it might the sooner be dedicated to its sacred purposes.

A Railroad Proprietor.

It is said that, between the anxiety of the First Presidency to get the temple finished and to protect their Saltair interests, certain moneys given for the express use of the temple accidentally found their way into the coffers of the Saltair Company. Of course, this accident could only happen where the funds of both institutions were controlled by and passed through the same set of hands. And so Mr. Cannon became a railroad proprietor.

Another coincidence—and one may be forgiven a little surprise at the frequency of coincidences in all these details—is that when the bathing resort, built to preserve the saints from contact with evil-minded and pleasure-seeking people had been finished, there ceased to appear in the columns of the Church organ (owned by Mr. Cannon's sons and edited by one of them) those weighty articles against desecrating the Sabbath by relaxation at the lake. The pulpit, it is also declared, was silent, despite the fact that sacred concerts for the Sabbath, (up stairs—a bar rich in liquors down stairs,) and dances for week nights, were the rage at the new pavilion. I am told that the sacred concerts even received a pulpit indorsement, so changed became the sentiment when the saints gathered at their own resort, helped through with temple funds, and having the backing of that remarkable man, George Q. Cannon.

He Became a Promoter.

About this time money became more difficult of procurement, tithing payments by the people were diminishing, the bounty was withdrawn from sugar, litigation was imminent in his mining interests, and collections on publications owned by George Q. Cannon & Sons became well-nigh impossible. It could not, therefore, be otherwise than that a man of Mr. Cannon's public spirit and various investments should feel somewhat the weight of financial misfortune. To avert a general disaster, other incorporations were conceived, and that the breath of suspicion might not in justice be turned against these schemes Presidents Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith were made par-

ties with Mr. Cannon in these new organizations. A colossal power-dam scheme was projected at Ogden, and Mr. F. J. Cannon, the political son of this remarkable man, was put to the fore. This held public attention for a while. And so Mr. Cannon became a promoter.

Then a Projector of Railroads.

Then the Utah Company was formed. It is capitalized at $10,000,000. This company is possessed of Saltair Beach, the Inland Salt Company's lands, the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway, and some six hundred acres of coal lands in Summit County, Utah, which, until the Utah Company organization was made public, had popularly been looked upon as the property of the Church or its people. However, by the organization of the Utah Company, with its colossal capital, it became evident that any right of the Church as a whole to these really valuable coal lands had entirely vanished, as the public press announced, and announced clearly, even in the columns of the Church organ, The News, edited by Mr. Cannon's newspaper son, that, while all three of the First Presidency of the Church were members of the Utah Company, the investment was a personal one, and was not made by them as members of the Church. Thus it appeared that Saltair, with its temple contributions, and the coal fields, with their Church associations, had at last found an abiding place, where their ownership would no longer be disputed. Iron mines in Iron County, and the sugar factory at Lehi, were also to be absorbed by this company. There is nothing conceivable in the way of investment or industrial development, from banking to cattle raising, from railroad building to giving spectacular ballets at Saltair, that the charter of the Utah Company does not permit. And so Mr. Cannon became a railroad projector.

An Enterprise That Droops.

When the incorporation of this stupendous company was announced, it was officially declared that there was already behind it an abundance of Utah money, and that work was to begin at once—work that would vitalize every incipient and drooping industry. But work has not yet commenced, and three or four times Mr. Cannon and his political son have made trips to Eastern financial centres, with the avowed purpose of raising money to build railroads and do the other things that the Utah Company was ostensibly organized to promote. Despite the fact that encouraging reports always have been sent to the Utah press, which are greedily sought for and published as rays of gladdening light, the money has not yet been procured.

IV.

And there are those who are free to aver that this Utah company was organized that it might secure to Mr. Cannon financial aid and continue him in political control of the Territory, and that, in the effort to secure money for his projects, he has been willing to pledge such manipulation of politics in the new State as will answer all the desires of those advancing the needed funds. Since Republican money is made largely by investments which are followed by political control, it is explained that the change of heart or support by Mr. Cannon of Republicanism may be thus accounted for.

It must be clear that Mr. Cannon has accomplished all that has been said of him by reason of his Church connections. In every phase of his life, in every design foreshadowed by existing conditions, in every accomplished fact, we see the working of a mind that recognizes the religious bias of a people ready to be guided and a willingness on the part of Mr. Cannon to utilize the faith of the people to all the ends he may wish to accomplish.

He knows but one way to bring about results—by the use of the people of his faith. They are his mine, since their tithing is yielded up to his disposition; they are his political henchmen, since they heed his bidding; they are his guarantee before men of things to be done hereafter, as is shown in the successes of the past. It is, therefore, little wonder that he should in the hour of need strive to discount the results of the future by pledging continued control where he has so long been supreme.

As a Politician.

No one but Mr. Cannon knows absolutely Mr. Cannon's political motives, or can accurately fathom the political ends he is striving for. Viewing him without prejudice, his methods warrant the belief that he takes kindly to that peculiar process of deduction which is said to be the distinguishing characteristic of the Jesuit. I am told of many things which lead to the inevitable conclusion that with Mr. Cannon the end warrants the means employed always. And the result of the recent election in Utah seems to make plain the determination of Mr. Cannon to throw the weight of his influence with Republicans, as against the party he has hitherto sided with, and to which he, in common with the Mormon people generally, turned when in search of relief from oppressive, if not unfair, legislation.

For several years Mr. Cannon represented the people of Utah in Congress. Like his predecessors and his successors, he took his seat with Democrats in the House in all the years that the Republicans had control of the Government. What better evidence could be had of the Democracy of Utah's saints than the sending year after year to Congress to represent them one of their mighty men, who always ranged himself with Democrats? This undeniable fact is what gives rise to so much discussion as to the apparent efforts of Mr. Cannon now, and the semi-official action of the Church in reversing the precedents of forty years only when the political son of Mr. Cannon enters the arena as a Republican against a stalwart, upright, honorable Democrat, whose work for Utah's people in the space of one session of Congress has been so unusual as to challenge not alone the wonder, but the admiration, of all fair-minded people.

V.

When Mr. Cleveland was first elected President there was great rejoicing all through Utah, for it was then believed that a friend, the chief of a friendly party, had at length been chosen by the people of the whole Nation to the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland had heard the Mormon side of the controversy then raging; and, while the Edmunds-Tucker law was pending, W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania drafted an amendment to that bill which, in effect, provided that the law under consideration should remain inoperative until to the Mormon people was given time to adopt or refuse to adopt a Constitution in which the practice of polygamy should forever be prohibited. All this while the laws passed by Republicans were vigorously being pushed against Mormons by Republican hold-over officers, so vigorously that some were in the penitentiary while George Q. Cannon was out on $45,000 bail, (a bail he forfeited rather than face the Republican Judge, one Zane.)

This state of affairs, as has already been noted, was in existence when Mr. Scott prepared this amendment to the Edmunds-Tucker bill. It was submitted to the heads of the Mormon Church. They were asked to approve the plan, and I have had it asserted to me in most solemn terms that the answer was that the Mormon people could not surrender this principle of polygamy. This answer, it is declared, was signed by George Q. Cannon and others.

They Surrendered Polygamy.

Again, in 1887, the Mormon people held a Constitutional Convention. Wholly by the direction of the Church, that convention voted to put a clause in the proposed State Constitution by which the practice of polygamy was forever to be prohibited. This was less than six months from the time

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when the Church authorities had declared the Mormon people should never surrender this principle of their faith, the practice of which they held was commanded and enjoined by the Almighty. I have had men tell me that when this provision was before the members of the Constitutional Convention, they asked what they could say to the wives taken by them under Divine authority. What name they could give to the children born under this so-called celestial covenant when they had proclaimed by the Constitution of the proposed State that they would no longer support this doctrine. With tears in their eyes and shame in their hearts, it is said these men asked if this provision of revocation was the will of God. And the answer was, "It is the will of the Presidency, which should be the will of God to you," and the provision was adopted.

The "Test Oath" in Idaho.

Then came the anti-Mormon legislation in the new State of Idaho. A test oath was passed which made it impossible for Mormons to vote without the certainty of the penitentiary awaiting them. That this law was the work of Republicans is shown by the fact that William Budge—the leading Mormon in Idaho—and Charles W. Nibley, his son-in-law, and others urged a great many of the Mormon people to withdraw from the Church, that by so doing they might vote for John Hailey, the Democratic nominee for Representative to Congress from that State. Any person acquainted with the history of Mormons will comprehend that neither William Budge nor C. W. Nibley, however unscrupulous, would dare engage in such an infamous undertaking without the sanction of the chief Church officials, and the general feeling is that there was not then any other chief than Mr. Cannon, any more than there is now any other chief. The advice was followed by some, and they left the Church forever.

Then came the proclamation of the Church authorities, promising that no more polygamous marriages should be solemnized or permitted by the Church in Utah—a proclamation which has, I believe, been faithfully observed. Then the local parties in Utah began to disappear—People's Party and Liberal Party—and they were supplanted by Democratic and Republican Parties.

VI.

The people were overwhelmingly Democratic. All their associations, all their friends, all their hopes had been centred in that party. The first general election showed this clearly. The first Presidency—Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith—solemnly and under oath declared that the Church would take its hands off, and that the people were free to vote and act politically as they pleased. That Mr. Woodruff was and has been sincere no one disbelieves, but numerous suspicious circumstances surround Messrs. Cannon and Smith, which have caused many to question their honesty in this regard. Singularly enough, a new idea found very wide circulation among the saints immediately after their division on national party lines, viz.: that it was not in the interest of the Mormon people that they should all vote one way. On the contrary, they should be as nearly evenly divided as possible. There are Church officials who have been heard to announce publicly from the pulpit that it was the wish of the first Presidency that the people should be nearly evenly divided. The reason for such a doctrine, after the teaching to the people for years that they should see eye to eye, and be as one man in all the concerns of life can readily be seen in a determination to retain control politically by having the people so evenly divided that the "weight of a yellow dog," as one man put it, would decide the election. Church understrappers, according to existing affidavits, used these arguments privily, and declared that the leaders of the Church felt Republican success in Utah was necessary to the material salvation of the saints. Proofs of flagrant interference were submitted, yet the understrappers still occupy their Church positions, and it is freely declared they retain these positions because Mr. Cannon so wills it. A notorious case was that of one G. F. Gibbs, a person of most ordinary parts, mentally as well as physically, and who is otherwise cited here only because of a later connection of his.

Sudden Change of Doctrine.

Pronounced Democrats began suddenly to advocate Republican doctrines. Such men as William Budge and C. W. Nibley—already referred to in disgraceful connection in trying to get Mormons to leave the Church to vote the Democratic ticket in Idaho—began to out-Herod Herod in behalf of Republican doctrines. The effect of all this was manifest in Republican gains in a later legislative election in the Territory. To bring about this end most unusual means must have been employed, the details of which are too lengthy, but show, nevertheless, that a strong religious undercurrent, coming from a potent yet unknown source, was working ceaselessly in Republican interests. In 1893, with still a plurality, Democrats lost and Republicans gained control of the Legislature. In 1894 the political son of Mr. Cannon defeated the Democratic nominee in the Congressional election by nearly 2,000 votes, and certain Church influences are responsible for it—perhaps not for the immediate result, but by the infinite number of unpublished ways peculiar to men long accustomed to and familiar with this method of manoeuvring, men high in ecclesiastical power, the end was achieved. Who will say Mr. Cannon is not a politician?

It seems impossible that such a result could have been brought about without the cognizance and certain support of such a man as Mr. Cannon. Not until within two months of the recent election did Mr. Cannon in any public way give evidence of any political preference, if then.

Cannon Turned Republican.

It must not be forgotten that, all the while those quiet methods were being pursued which resulted in the ungrateful debauchery of the people, the manifold material interests of Mr. Cannon were also reaching a climax, and the existence of the Utah Company, with its $10,000,000 capital, though it had been organized months before, was only made public, simultaneously with the proclamation in all the morning papers that Mr. Cannon's political son was the unanimous choice of the Republican Party for Delegate to Congress. This same political son was also general manager of the great company which proposed to encompass all Utah industries and, by the money already in its possession, give employment to the idle masses and to breathe the breath of life into the dead and dying industries of Utah. Then Mr. George Q. Cannon was interviewed by the representative of a Chicago paper, and by that paper was made to say that he was a protectionist, and, inferentially, a Republican. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Cannon had become a sugar manufacturer, and had personal pecuniary interests in a beet-sugar factory, for which he favored a bounty. This was some time after a Republican Congress had expelled him from its pure associations because he was "too numerously married."

Joseph Smith's Political Speech.

Then Mr. Joseph F. Smith made a public political speech in which he declared Republicans were justified in withholding Statehood from Utah because her people were Democratic. He went so far as to say that, had he been the Republican Party and Utah (known to be Democratic to a man) had asked admission, he would have refused her, as the Republican Party had. This public declaration of illiberal views attracted the widest attention, and was followed by most unfavorable comment. The Democratic prints, in terms of too great mildness, rebuked him for his illiberality. Mr. Smith replied through the columns of The Tribune—which oftentimes of old had called him everything but a decent man—repeating his statement in the Democratic papers with many gratuitous and offensive explanations. He was again handled with a gentleness and consideration that nothing but the fear of giving offense to the devout in his faith could have secured for him. Then Mr. George Q. Cannon on a Sabbath day arose in the Tabernacle and with most unusual warmth denounced these attacks on Mr. Smith without mentioning Mr. Smith's name. He said the saints should not take such papers into their homes. He declared he had not read the articles, but they were bad, all the same. It was suggested that he had saved up wrath that properly should have been directed against Sabbath desecrations at the salt-air bathing resort in which he had financial interest, and had turned his whole batteries on the politicians and press at work to prevent the election of his political son.

Then The Deseret News, the Church organ, edited by the literary son of Mr. Cannon and managed by the apostolic son of Mr. Cannon, took up the gauge and indorsed the sayings of his father, denounced the Democratic politicians and Democratic press without mentioning Democrats or Democracy, and made it clear that even in a Church organ the bone of business advantage may not be forgotten, since the Saints, if they quit taking the Democratic papers, naturally would turn to the Church organ for the news.

VII.

The Utah Sugar Factory, already mentioned, became a factor in the campaign. While the Statehood bill was pending in Congress the hand of the Sugar Trust appeared and almost defeated the passage of the bill by exciting the fears of Democrats that the trust would control the Territory. But the bill passed. It leaked out also that Gen. J. S. Clarkson had, as the representative of a money syndicate in the East, been negotiating with the people of the Utah Company. It also transpired that the absorption of the Utah Sugar Factory was contemplated by the Utah Company, and the Utah Company was to send its bonds East for disposal. It was also understood that Mr. Clarkson represented the Sugar Trust. And a belief existed, and not without reason, that two Senators from Utah could be obtained as cheaply as from any other point. These views, together with many others, gave warrant for the fear that even as good a man as Mr. Cannon, to prevent impending disaster to himself and associates financially, might feel warranted in making an alliance that would bring much money into Utah and give work to her people, possessing all the while the assurance that he could control them politically in the future as he had in the past, and so, if it was to his welfare, avert the calamity of having Utah, a Republican Territory, represented in the National Congress by Sugar Trust representatives.

Understanding with the Sugar Trust.

The suspicion did exist and exist generally—not as to President Woodruff, (he was too aged and too honest to contemplate a wrong of any kind,) not as to Mr. Smith, (because he has not a business head,) but as to Mr. Frank J. Cannon, the political son of Mr. George Q. Cannon, and as to the leader of the Mormon Church, Mr. G. Q. Cannon. Yes, that there was an understanding between them and the Sugar Trust. And so one of the Democratic orators—Judge O. W. Powers—some two weeks before the close of the campaign, put a number of Sugar Trust questions to this political son of Mr. Cannon. He put them at a number of meetings, and finally, a few days before the election, in the columns of The Deseret News, the Church organ, the political son of Mr. Cannon denied the intimations of Mr. Powers. In the same issue also appeared a denial from Messrs. Woodruff, Cannon, and Smith, the First Presidency, of any connection with the trust. In the same issue of the Church organ the literary son of Mr. Cannon also attacked Judge Powers and his statement. These documents were considered so valuable that the Republican campaign managers had 40,000 of them striken off and circulated them among all the Saints. Mr. Powers wrote a reply, but the Church organ declined to give it space, and so matters went to the election.

A Voice from One Gibbs.

Mr. Charles W. Penrose, a Churchman of much prominence, formerly and for years editor of The News until it, together with all other Church publications, fell into the insatiable hands of the Cannons, is a stanch Democrat. He was stumping for the Democracy during the campaign. Mr. Penrose is also editor of The Herald, the Democratic organ in Utah. In the course of his speeches he stated the fact already given here, that while in Congress Mr. George Q. Cannon was a Democrat. Taking this as a text, the person already named—one G. F. Gibbs—as meddling with politics ecclesiastically and still retaining his position came out in an article in The Tribune, the Republican organ, and declared that Mr. Penrose's statement that Mr. Cannon was a Democrat was untrue. He added that he was authorized to state that Mr. Cannon was a believer in protection and

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bounties, which put him outside the pale of Democracy. He signed himself as Secretary, and said he had written the letter because Mr. Cannon was absent in Idaho. The letter, which was addressed personally to a man in Ogden, was without date, and appeared in The Tribune the morning after Mr. Cannon arrived back from Idaho. It was published about two days before the election. Who authorized this Gibbs to speak for Mr. Cannon does not appear; what he was Secretary of he did not say; but he is the Secretary of the First Presidency, and it was therefore taken that the First Presidency had instructed him to declare inferentially that Mr. Cannon was not a Democrat, but did believe in bounties and in protection, and therefore, in the nature of things, was a Republican. It was also construed as a desire on the part of the Church authorities to have Mr. Cannon's political son elected.

Mr. Woodruff's Early Vote.

Mr. Woodruff is a Democrat. He has said so repeatedly. He has said that his father before him was a Democrat. Yet this guileless old man was induced to vote for the political son of Mr. Cannon. He voted early in the morning, publicly rejecting a Democratic ticket offered him and publicly voting the Republican ticket. This fact was immediately telegraphed over the whole Territory, and the vicinity of the polling places was placarded with the statement. I am told the telegrams and placards were prepared before Mr. Woodruff voted, and the belief is widespread that an intrigue to this end had been entered into between the Republican campaign managers and those whose influence was strong enough to convince an honest old man that he should vote against the convictions of a lifetime in order that the political son of Mr. George Q. Cannon should be a delegate to Congress from Utah. But how Mr. Cannon voted is not divulged.

But this is not all. If any people have earnestly demanded for office the selection of good men, of men honest and faithful and sober and pure of life, the Mormons are that people. Yet at this election, in Salt Lake County and City alone, Republicans nominated, among others to whom the making of the State Constitution should be intrusted, saloon keepers and other men notoriously of ill repute and unsavory reputations. The vote of that revered man, Mr. Woodruff, for Republicans was construed as a warrant for like conduct on the part of his faithful followers.

Not Like the "Ashland District."

Not only this, but in electing the political son of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon people did what the voters of Ashland District, Ky., (where no especial claim to religious sanctity is made) refused to do—they elected a man whose moral character dare not be held aloft as an example, even though he be the political son of Mr. Cannon—and this same people rejected the services of a high-minded, scholarly, hard-working man, whose bitterest enemies even declare him to be upright, honest, and pure in life.

Yet Mr. George Q. Cannon has never stated publicly his political convictions. This is a part of the history of Utah and of Mr. Cannon's connection therewith, and the existing problem in Utah is, Will Mr. Cannon be a candidate for United States Senator as a Democrat or as a Republican?

Results of Election in 1892 and 1894.

In connection with the letter from our correspondent at Salt Lake City, the following figures, showing the results of the elections of 1892 and 1894, will be read with interest:

	—1892.—		—1894.—	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Arizona	7,152	5,171	4,772	5,959
Idaho	*10,330	8,350	7,833	10,208
Nevada	*7,267	2,822	†5,214	3,887
New-Mexico	15,799	15,220	15,351	17,887
Utah	15,201	12,390	19,505	21,326
Wyoming	*7,722	8,454	6,965	10,149

*People's. †Silver.

New System of Electric Lighting.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—George G. Pennock, an electrician of this city, has invented a method of greatly increasing the efficiency of electric-light dynamos. His new voltage distributor consists of a strong wooden drum, through which runs a strong steel shaft, which rests in phospe bronze bearings, supported upon steel stanchions. Placed obliquely around the drum are brass segments, upon which flexible brushes play to and fro as the machine revolves.

These brushes rest upon brass roadways, and will last for months without wearing. As the drum revolves, the brushes come in contact, one after the other, with the segments, and thus the current is fed to the various banks of lamps, as each brush controls a separate pathway of lamps.

No current is left in the lamps at all. It is only the heat effects of the current that remain in the glow until the electric current returns and again delivers the heat, so, as the same power is used on and on again, any one can easily see the result. For instance, one machine carries 20 brushes. Suppose that each brush is the outlet for 100 lamps. That means 2,000 lamps at the expense of 100.

But the illumination is all done with the current it takes for one lamp, as the ammeter readings show but one ampère.

The workings of the new system are shown by the Pennock Electric Company of the Carter Building, at their exhibition rooms in this city, and officials of the company state that they have orders nearly filled which will enable the public shortly to see the practical workings of the system in factories and stores.

Funeral of the Marques Brothers.

The funeral of Emerto and Enrique Marquez took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaker's establishment at 424 East Twenty-sixth Street. No services were held. The caskets were taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

The hearses were followed by three coaches, in which were Don Joaquin Yela, the Guatemalan Consul General; his mother, and the Chancellor and Secretary of the Legation, as well as a few intimate friends of the dead brothers.

At the cemetery the caskets were placed in the receiving vault, where they will remain until some member of the Marquez family arrives in this country to take the bodies back to Guatemala.

Ex-Capt. Doherty's Trial To-day.

The case of ex-Police Captain Doherty, charged with accepting bribes as a public officer, will be called to-day, and his will in all probability be the first cause heard by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The chief witness for the people, and upon whose evidence they hope to convict, will be Mrs. Augusta Thorow.

The case of Policeman O'Toole is also on to-day's calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but it will be impossible to reach it, as Capt Doherty's trial will occupy the court's attention for several days.

A SILVER BILL REPORTED

Senate Finance Committee's Answer to the President.

FREE COINAGE CARRIES THE DAY

The Vote in the Committee Was Six to Five—No Action by the House Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Neither branch of Congress did anything to-day to inspire the confidence of the country, either in its purpose or its ability to grasp and solve the financial problems that demand intelligent treatment. The Ways and Means Committee of the House endeavored to formulate some plan to give to the Treasury the power to issue bonds different from any now authorized to be negotiated, but it did not reach a satisfactory conclusion. At the same time the Finance Committee of the Senate, which has been systematically burying all propositions that have been sent to it, reported a bill for the free coinage of silver, thus expressing its defiance of the Administration, and asking the country to please observe that the only place in the United States where the educational influences of the last year have made no impression is in the Senate of the United States, the chief committee of which declares, with what may be assumed to be deliberation, that the United States ought to defy the whole world, and try the experiment of free silver coinage without regard to the attitude of the other powers of the world.

It really seems to be of little importance what the House may declare now, except for the reputation of the body. The Senate may pass the Free-Coinage bill just reported. The free-silver men have the votes, and they have the inclination to use them. The House has a large body of free-silver men, but it has not a majority of them. Even if it had, there is not a two-thirds majority for free silver in either house. Should the House catch the craze that has possessed the Finance Committee of the Senate and send a free-coinage bill to the President, no one doubts what would be the reception the bill would get at the White House.

If Congress was an impressionable body it would derive some inspiration from the reports now coming here from all over the country in regard to the action of the President in buying gold with bonds, because the Congress would not grant him the power to secure the gold by a more economical method. But Congress is not impressionable. Even after it has been told that its refusal to act will cost the country $16,000,000 more than it ought to pay for the gold it has bought, it pays no heed, and the Senate, with conspicuous foolishness, emphasizes its refusal to do a good thing by doing a conspicuously idle and mischievous thing. There will not be free coinage as the result of the vote in the Senate Finance Committee. A bill for that purpose would be vetoed by the President, and the Senate knows it. The knowledge may have something to do with the recklessness of the Finance Committee in reporting a free-coinage bill to the Senate.

DONE WITH JONES'S HELP.

The Nevada Senator Flits Up the Majority for Free Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Since the reception of the President's message relating to the proposed bond issue, the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee have intimated that their answer would be one which could not be misunderstood. This, of course, was equivalent to a declaration that they would take the action which they took to-day, and no one was surprised when their bill was reported. The regular weekly meeting of the Finance Committee was held this morning, although notice was served yesterday on the members that the meeting would be postponed because of the indisposition of Mr. Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees was able this morning to go to the Capitol, and he concluded that it would be better for the committee to get together and complete the work which had been decided upon. Prior to the meeting of the full committee the Democratic members held a conference and agreed that the ninth section of the Jones bill, recently published, should be reported, Mr. Jones of Nevada having informed Mr. Voorhees and his Democratic associates that they might rely upon his vote.

When the full committee was called to order, no time was lost. All the Republicans except Mr. Jones of Nevada protested against the cut-and-dried plan of the majority, but to no purpose. The Democrats were determined to put the committee on record in favor of the white metal, and would not listen to arguments. The vote, when taken, stood as follows:

For reporting the bill—Voorhees, Jones, (Ark.,) Vest, Harris, White, Jones, (Nev.) —6.

Against reporting the bill—Allison, Sherman, Morrill, Aldrich, McPherson, (Dem.) —5.

The bill very nearly approaches free and unlimited coinage of silver. This result was reached on a motion that was pending when the committee adjourned at its last meeting. This was the motion of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) to strike out all of his bill but the ninth section, for which Mr. Vest substituted the St. John proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The bill reads as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States, and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the market price of the bullion in New-York on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

The only changes in the section since it was first printed are those which fix the value of silver at the market price in New-York instead of in London, and cut out the provision for the issue of certificates in denominations less than $10. There was absolutely no excitement when the bill was reported, for the committee's action had already been discounted. Mr. Jones of Arkansas endeavored to secure immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Sherman objected. The Ohio Senator declared that there had been strong opposition to the bill in the committee and that it had been reported only by the slight margin of one vote. The bill went to the calendar.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he did not look for favorable action on the bill for the reason that the opponents of silver would be able, under the rules, to obstruct its progress. He added that the committee had succeeded in declaring itself so that there might no longer be any doubt regarding its disposition toward silver.

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SECRETARY CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

Why He Wants the Bond Contract with Foreign Bankers Kept Secret.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House was in session three hours to-day. For two hours of this time Secretary Carlisle was before the committee. He furnished the committee a copy of the contract made between the Administration and the foreign syndicate which recently agreed to purchase the new bond issue. The contract covers two typewritten pages. It is signed by J. Pierrepont Morgan of New-York, for J. S. Morgan of London; by August Belmont of New-York, for N. W. Rothschild of London, and by Secretary Carlisle. It was witnessed by Francis L. Stetson of New-York, the President's former law partner.

Secretary Carlisle explained his reason for asking that an injunction of secrecy be observed regarding the terms of the contract, on the ground that if the manner and time of paying for the bonds shall be made known bankers and others might corner the gold which the syndicate must procure to pay for the bonds, and thus greatly embarrass them. As a matter of consideration for the syndicate, therefore, he preferred that nothing should be said outside the committee room regarding the contract, although he added that so far as the Government is concerned there is nothing to conceal.

At one point in the hearing Mr. Reed referred to the drain of gold from the Treasury, and repeated the argument that has frequently been made, that if the greenbacks were retired the gold reserve would not need further replenishing. Mr. Carlisle then informed the committee that under the law of 1874 national bank notes may be offered at the Treasury Department and redeemed in greenbacks. It was for this reason that he subsequently suggested that an amendment be made to the law so as to relieve the Treasury from redeeming the national bank notes, and compel the banks to establish an agency for the redemption of their currency. No inconsiderable part of Secretary Carlisle's remarks had reference to this provision of the national banking law, upon which the members seemed to desire the fullest information, and which he gave them in detail.

The sub-committee to whom the different propositions were referred were late in assembling this afternoon. They were in session an hour, and it was finally agreed that a bill should be reported to the full committee embodying the President's recommendation for a 3 per cent. gold bond. It was also provided that the gold thus received should not be used for current expenses, and the bill also carried a proviso repealing that part of the national bank law which permits national bank notes to be redeemed in greenbacks.

The question was asked if a minority report would be made on the bill. Mr. Reed of Maine replied that this was not his plan and that he would favor a proposition looking to an increase of revenue.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama offered a resolution going to show that the payment of these bonds in gold would be an abandonment of our time-honored policy, and Mr. Bryan of Nebraska followed this with a resolution requiring that all the obligations of the Government be paid in silver. After some little discussion, a motion was made that an adjournment be taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and this was carried without any action being taken upon the proposition reported to the full committee.

BRINGING IN THEIR GOLD.

The Bond Syndicate Depositing on Account of Its Purchase.

Gold coin in payment for the new Government bonds had been deposited at the Assay Office at the close of business yesterday to the amount of $4,390,000. The depositors were: The Chase National Bank, $500,000; National Park Bank, which turned in its gold Monday, $1,000,000; Harvey Fisk & Sons, $1,640,000; Morton, Bliss & Co., $450,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $300,000; C. E. Gregory, $500,000.

This gold goes to the Assay Office because it is bought by weight. There had been weighed up to the closing hour the contents of bags holding $2,890,000 in coin. Full weight for this amount is 155,337½ ounces. Actual weight fell below the standard by 115.81 ounces. The difference in weight must be made up by the depositors, at a cost of $2,154.53. At this rate, the shortgage would be $48,416.92. The Government will receive in legal-tender gold whatever excess may be required on account of light weight, increasing to such amount the proceeds from the bonds. All the coin taken is, of course, above the limit of mint tolerance, one-half of 1 per cent., but in buying by weight there can be no tolerance.

It is thought that the shortage will keep up the average already found, because much of the gold to come from Europe is likely to show abrasion. Shipments have begun on this account. The Majestic, which sailed yesterday from England, had on board £258,000, and engagements have been made for the shipment of £742,000 on Saturday. The Chase Bank deposit was the best gold yet received. Weight ran short only 1.94 ounces in $500,000. It should have weighed 26,875 ounces. The amount to be made up is $36.09.

News came yesterday that probably £500,000 would be sent from London within a week. In addition to that expressly announced, and that from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 would be received from Canada within the same time.

Gold Reserve, $41,215,181.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day stands at $41,215,181, the lowest point it is likely to reach for some time, as the gold of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate soon will begin to make its appearance in the reserve and swell its proportions until it again shall climb to the $100,000,000 mark. Until the bonds shall be issued, the syndicate, it is understood, will protect the Treasury from withdrawals for legitimate export by giving exchange on their gold in Europe.

Selling the Bonds Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is the expectation of brokers on 'Change that the London issue price of the new United States loan will be about 1.12. Large subscription orders for bonds have already been received from the Continent.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Fellowes Davis and Miss Davis of 57 West Forty-eighth Street, Mrs. Tallmadge Delafield of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, Mrs. James Raynor Hayden of 107 West Fifty-fifth Street, Mr. and Mrs. John Inman of 874 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Lawrence Jerome of 33 West Nineteenth Street. Dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn of 15 Washington Square and Mr. and Mrs. George Austin Morrison of 691 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave a dance at the Metropolitan Club, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb gave a dance at their town house, 23 Park Avenue.

—Mrs. Cruger's Conference.—Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger's second conference was held at her home, 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, and Prof. Wisner of Paris was very interesting in his talk about Catherine of Russia. Among those present were Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Ormie Wilson, Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. F. Pendleton, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon. Mrs. Cruger will give a dinner on Friday.

—Gen. and Mrs. Paine Depart.—Gen. and Mrs. Clinton B. Paine of Baltimore, who were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, Jr., for a week, have returned to their home. Mrs. Paine was Miss McCrary of Philadelphia. The Paine home, on St. Paul's Street, is noted for entertainments during the season.

—Dr. Keating's Readings.—"Penal and Charitable Institutions" was the subject of an interesting paper read yesterday afternoon by Dr. Harriette C. Keating at 144 Madison Avenue, before the Society for Political Study.

—Mrs. Snow's Reception.—Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow's large reception last week, in her handsome apartments, in the Navarro, was largely attended. It was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr.

—Mrs. Kayne's Reception.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kayne of 258 West End Avenue gave another of their delightful musicales last evening. Mrs. Kayne (Attalie Claire) always surrounds herself with the foremost musical people.

Lincoln Pioneer Corps' Reception.

The fourth annual reception and drill of the Lincoln Pioneer Corps of the Eighth Assembly District was held last night in Tammany Hall. The Pioneer Club was organized in 1870. Its President is Cornelius Van Cott. In 1890 the corps was formed.

The feature of last night's entertainment was an exhibition drill by twenty-six men who were led by Capt. E. R. Gibbons. A banner, won last week in competition drill against six other clubs at the F. P. Parasano entertainment, was presented to the corps by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Carmine La Vecchia.

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AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS

SHORT OF COAL AT SEA

The British Tramp Alaska Saved by the Excelsior.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE REPORTED

She Was Seen Feb. 5, but Has Not Since Been Heard from—Fears for Her Safety — Barge 58 Still Missing.

The British tramp steamship Alaska was towed into New-York Harbor last evening by the Morgan Line freight steamship Excelsior, which arrived at Quarantine about twenty-four hours behind time from New-Orleans.

The Alaska had run short of coal, and put out signals for aid Monday morning. She was then about 100 miles east of Cape Henry.

The Alaska left Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7, with a cargo of cotton and phosphate rock, bound for Berwick, England, by way of Norfolk, Va. Capt. Jones, her commander, was intending to take in a coal supply at Norfolk. The ship met with heavy weather, that prevented her from reaching Norfolk, and her coal gave out.

The gale did not begin to abate until Sunday night. One of the big waves that broke over the decks lifted a lifeboat clear of its chocks and stove it in.

There were only three tons of coal left in the Alaska's bunkers Monday morning.

The signals of distress displayed by the Alaska were seen by Capt. Henry Byrne of the Excelsior, who agreed to tow her into port.

The Excelsior reached Quarantine at 7 o'clock last evening, and came to Pier 1 North River. The Alaska was brought to an anchorage near Bedlow's Island by one of the Morgan Line tugs.

Capt. Byrne said he had encountered a great deal of ice between Delaware Breakwater and New-York. There was a high sea running when he took the Alaska in tow.

A PILOT BOAT'S ROUGH TRIP.

The Harrison, Covered with Ice, Brought in the Steamer Massasoit.

Pilot Stephen Cooper of New-Jersey Pilot Boat No. 3, Thomas D. Harrison, brought the steamer Massasoit into port yesterday. He reported that the Harrison had a terrible time during the recent blizzard. When twenty-five miles south-southeast of Navesink Highlands Friday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 A. M., the Harrison was struck by a heavy west-northwest gale, increasing to a hurricane and accompanied by severe temperature. A heavy sea was on, and vapor was rising from the water, and for twenty-eight hours it was impossible to see a boat's length ahead.

Every wave that struck the schooner dashed in spray on her decks and froze as it fell. So thick did the coating of ice become that the boat was weighted down to an alarming degree, and all hands were put to work chopping the ice from her decks and rigging, and day and night this work had to be continued.

The Harrison, Thursday, Feb. 7, sighted the mast of a sunken three-masted schooner twenty miles east of Barnegat, and on Monday, Feb. 11, two masts of a sunken two-masted schooner eighteen miles east by south of Fire Island.

NEWS OF THE ST. AUGUSTINE.

She Was Sighted Feb. 5, but Nothing Has Been Heard of Her Since.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 12.—The steamship City of St. Augustine, which has been reported overdue, was sighted Feb. 5 by the schooner Ida Lawrence, which arrived at this port Feb. 7.

She was in latitude 34 degrees 22 minutes north, longitude 76 degrees 5 minutes west, and was steering northeast by north against strong northerly winds and making poor headway.

The dispatch received last night to the effect that the long-overdue steamship City of St. Augustine, which sailed from Jacksonville Jan. 30 for this port, had been sighted Feb. 5 by the schooner Ida Lawrence, gives little encouragement to those anxious for her safety.

The location in which she was sighted by the Lawrence is about off Wilmington, N. C., and she had, therefore, concluded over half her voyage in six days' time. Since Feb. 5 nothing has been heard of her, and the terrific weather she must have encountered does not augur well for her.

Still there is a possibility that she may have run into Albemarle Sound, or one of the many inlets on the coast of North Carolina, with which there is no telegraphic communication, to escape the fury of the storm. Any of these inlets would shelter her from rough weather and high seas.

Again, it is argued that, being lumber-laden, it would be a difficult matter to sink her.

Warren Ray, her agent in this city, has received no information regarding the City of St. Augustine.

SCHOONERS SUNK IN COLLISION.

A Probability that Thirty Sailors Lost Their Lives.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—It is believed here that at least thirty men were drowned or frozen to death through the collision during last week's storm of two unknown schooners off Five-Fathom Bank lightship. These unknown schooners were reported by the steamer Algonquin, from Jacksonville. The Algonquin passed near the wrecks, and reports them sunk with all sails set. This would indicate that the vessels had sunk very quickly after having collided. Even if the crews had time to escape in their boats, it would have been almost impossible for them to have reached land, as the point where the vessels lie is at least fourteen miles from the New-Jersey coast, the nearest land.

NANTUCKET IS ISOLATED.

Steamers Cannot Reach the Island at Present.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 12.—The steamer Island Home, after working her way through immense fields of ice, anchored at a point a quarter of a mile off Great Point to-day and lowered a small boat loaded with mails and papers. After forcing its way through drift ice to within 900 feet of the shore, the little craft gave up the attempt and returned to the steamer, which sailed away, and the blockade remains unbroken. Passengers for Nantucket will have to stay day after day at Wood's Holl until there is an opportunity for the steamer to attempt the trip, while passengers from here must be on the lookout constantly, and when the word comes that the steamer is approaching they must drive eighteen miles over Sandy Beach for even a chance of getting aboard. Nantucketers are used to it. In the early part of the century they were frozen in over forty days. In 1857 this same steamer, Island Home, lay at her dock thirty-one days. Every few years she has been frozen in for shorter periods. In those days the island had no cable, and the discomfort and suffering were great. Although the blockade has now lasted ten days, and may last ten more, no real suffering will occur. There are abundant supplies of food and fuel on the island, and it will be many days before the inhabitants are reduced to a diet of ducks and eels. The Weather Bureau has two cables from Vineyard Haven to the mainland. One line is down.

"Dutch Charlie's" Timely Rescue.

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 12.—A man known only as "Dutch Charlie," who is employed to watch the oyster beds near Long Beach, was found by oystermen today nearly dead in a small boat which was locked in the ice of Hempstead Bay.

He had been alone in his boat throughout the storm, and, being nearly frozen and out of food, he started, on Monday, for the mainland. He spent a terrible night in the ice, and had given up hope yesterday when the oystermen saw him.

A seventy-foot line was thrown to him and he was hauled over the rough ice to safety.

Thrown Into the East River.

George F. Hammond, twenty-nine years old, of Rouse's Point, N. Y., and James Kenney, twenty-five years old, address unknown, both boatmen on the canalboat Maria Cross of Brooklyn, were thrown into the East River yesterday by a sweep of the tiller caused by a mass of ice coming in contact with the rudder while the boat was lying at the foot of East Seventy-ninth Street.

Kenney was rescued by the Captain of the boat, Frank Cullen, but Hammond was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Barge No. 58 Still Missing.

The Standard Oil Company's barge, No. 58, which broke away from the steamer Maverick during the gale Friday night, off Barnegat, while en route from Boston to Philadelphia, was reported yesterday by the steamer Olbers from Brazil. She was seen Feb. 8, in latitude 39 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 73 degrees 6 minutes.

The steamer Maverick and the tugs C. W. Morse and Taurus started to sea Monday night to look for the missing barge. They have not yet returned, and anxiety is felt for the nine men aboard No. 58.

No News of the Stafford.

No tidings of the pilot boat James Stafford, which was blown out to sea last Thursday night while doing duty as station boat outside the bar, was received in the city yesterday.

She has eight men aboard—"Gus" Peterson, Boatkeeper Oscar Johnson, and a crew of six. At the office of the Pilot Board it was said that there was no anxiety felt for the men on the Stafford, as she is thoroughly seaworthy, is provisioned for a month, and is under admirable command.

Two Schooners in Peril.

The schooners O. O. Marrett and Mary Jane Lee, from Rockland, Me., for New-York, with lime, are reported off Oak Neck, on the south shore of Long Island Sound.

One of the schooners is said to be ashore there, and the other fast in the ice. The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company has sent its steamer Hustler there to assist them. The Hustler passed out clear of the ice at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mail Damaged in Shipwreck.

The mail dispatched from New-York Jan. 31 for Nassau and Santiago de Cuba per steamer Cienfuegos was badly damaged by water in the wreck of that vessel at Harbor Island Feb. 4. The mail matter for Nassau was retained there, but that for Santiago has been returned per steamer Santiago, and will be again dispatched to its destination Feb. 14 by the steamer Santiago after being dried at the Post Office.

STRANGE SCENES AT THE HAYWARD TRIAL

Mother and Son Bandy Words While the Latter Is Testifying.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12.—The Hayward family skeleton made its appearance to-day. It was made evident from Adry Hayward's testimony that for a long time the two brothers have been at variance with each other, and to-day Adry was questioned regarding numerous quarrels. Throughout to-day's examination Mrs. W. W. Hayward, mother of Adry and Harry, sat beside Mr. Erwin and prompted him during the cross-examination. Mr. Erwin expects to show that Adry Hayward is insane, and also proposes to use his brother, Dr. Thadleus Hayward, as a witness. It is also expected by the defense that Adry will be shown to be the man who made the trip with Blixt out on the Excelsior Road, where Miss Ging was murdered. He is accused of having said to Blixt that night: "Be sure to bring the iron with you; if you have any trouble Frank will be there to help you."

"Who is this man Frank?" asked the attorney.

"I don't know a man answering to the name of Frank, to my present recollection," was the decided answer.

Once, when Adry had made a statement, the mother shook her head violently, as though to say that he lied.

"Don't shake your head, mother," he cried, raising his voice in a painfully strained tone. "It is the truth, and you know it. I will tell everything—all."

"Tell it—tell it all," replied Mrs. Hayward. "Tell everything you can."

Adry Hayward will be able to prove an alibi in case charges of murder are preferred against him by the defense, by members of his own family. An effort will be made to discredit this evidence, it is said, and to show that at the time Harry Hayward is alleged to have been talking to Blixt on the Kenwood Boulevard, Adry was there and Harry was in another part of the town.

Mr. Erwin tried to show that Adry had been promised immunity from punishment if he would testify against his brother, but the court would not allow the question, nor another one, as to why he remained in the custody of an officer, though not in jail.

Christian Life as a Vocation.

The usual Tuesday night Bible class meeting in the Young Women's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street, was conducted last night by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

After the usual opening service, Dr. Van Dyke spoke briefly on "Christian Life as a Vocation." He said: "A vocation is a calling, or what one feels that one must do, or that which one feels it is of us to do. Now, I am a broad Churchman, but I believe that if Christ came down to earth He would exact that every one who believed in Him should profess that belief and confess it to all the world.

"And one's belief must be professed by saying and doing things which other people can only account for through the intervention of a Divine being."

The meeting next week will be addressed by the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Grand Opera for Charity.

Every seat in every section of the Metropolitan Opera House was occupied last night, and the boxes were filled with prominent members of the Purim Association. It was an extra opera night, the performance being given under the auspices of the Purim Association for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities and the Educational Alliance. The opera was Verdi's "Falstaff," presented with the same great cast which originally produced it in this country, last week, including Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, De Vigne, and Scalchi, and MM. Russitano, Campanari, Nicolini, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel. The performance was one of the most brilliant of the operatic season now closing, and the financial result will tend to increase very materially the funds of the Hebrew Charities.

CHEERS FOR LA GASCOGNE

Continued from Page 1.

was not a sick person on board, and those who appeared sickly when they boarded the steamer at Havre seemed to improve in health. The bracing air had given them appetites which they never before possessed. In fact, the delay had been a godsend to many, from the doctor's point of view.

NEVER IN REAL DANGER.

A Passenger Tells of La Gascogne's Struggle with Wave and Gale.

E. B. Goodman, a cabin passenger, and one among the first to land, spoke of his experience during the long journey. He said:

"Our trip was a very eventful one, but we were never in real danger. When the storm came last Tuesday, every one aboard the vessel was frightened. We had a lively time of it, being blown time and again out of our course. However, there was plenty to eat, and it was fresh food, too, and the passengers did not suffer, although they were cooped up below most of the time. We were more anxious for our friends ashore than for ourselves, for we knew that many would think the vessel had been lost.

"No one was taken ill, however, and we passed the time very pleasantly. The Captain did all he could, although at one time for two days we were refused information as to our whereabouts. Some of the passengers objected. When we passed the four-masted schooner we could not see any life aboard, and did not stop, but the boat seemed in good condition and we did not think she had been abandoned.

"On the day when the first severe weather struck us the ship was blown 150 miles out of her course. On the next day we made 103 miles, but the ship was then so far to the north of the track of other transatlantic lines that she was not seen by any steamship."

THE FRENCH CONSUL'S GRATITUDE

He and Agent Forget Thankful for the Sympathy of the Public.

The French Consul, Eugene Thiebaut, who had accompanied Agent Forget in the company's tug to welcome La Gascogne, was evidently much affected by the manifestations of sympathy and congratulations which made the progress of the steamer an ovation. He said:

"I wish I had the means of expressing my acknowledgment to the press and people of New-York for the magnificent evidences of sympathy they have shown us. I am sure that similar feeling would have been shown vessels of any other nationality, but we Frenchmen feel that we, in a particular way, have their sympathy, and we are very jealous of it, too.

"The people of New-York are the most charitable in the world in times of public calamity, and in this case it has been shown in a way that very deeply affects me. It seems to me that some one who can speak for the French colony here should make acknowledgment, and if you will consider my speaking to you as such acknowledgment I am glad to speak. Most especially I want to thank the press in the name of the Consulate and of the line."

Mr. Forget indorsed the words which were uttered with much feeling by the French Consul, and especially commended the papers for their sensible and very considerate treatment of La Gascogne's absence.

"They avoided needlessly alarming the public, and were careful in presenting surmises to show the dangers at their minimum and chances for safety at their maximum," he said. "The safe arrival of La Gascogne—and we were sure she would show up all right—makes it a source of additional rejoicing that no sensational cause of alarm was given and that we have been spared the pain it would have inflicted."

DR. DOTY'S QUICK WORK.

La Gascogne Detained Only Ten Minutes by Him for Examination.

Not the least of all the marks of consideration shown to La Gascogne was that accorded by the Health Officer, at Quarantine.

Dr. Doty went aboard the vessel, accompanied by his two deputies. The steerage passengers were ranged in line, extending all the way aft on the port side, and were at once examined and passed. Dr. Doty sought out Capt. Baudelon, and told him it was not necessary for him to anchor, as he would be through in a very few minutes. As a result of the very expeditious work of the Health Officer, La Gascogne was cleared from Quarantine within ten minutes from the time the Health Officer boarded her.

LOG OF LA GASCOGNE.

Bad Weather Described, but There Is No Mention of Accident.

The official log of the vessel has nothing to say about accidents. Translated into English, the entries read:

Jan. 26 and 27—Northwest winds, rough weather, snow, heavy sea.

Jan. 28 and 29—Wind hauled to southwest by south, nasty weather, snow, heavy sea.

Jan. 30—Light northwest to southeast winds, heavy sea, rainy.

Jan. 31—Wind shifting from southeast to northeast, then northwest; very heavy sea; squally; heavy snow.

Feb. 1 and 2—Northwest winds, veering to north, snow, heavy sea.

Feb. 3—Wind squall from southeast shifting to northwest, snow, heavy sea.

Feb. 4—Hurricane from the east to south and from south to northwest and to the westward. Monstrous sea, heavy snow.

Feb. 5 and 6—Wind west and west-northwest. Blowing a tempest. Wind hauling to the east with violent wind squalls.

Feb. 7—Winds west to west-northwest; sea still very heavy, snow.

Feb. 8 and 9—Winds west, shifting from southwest to west-northwest. Heavy gale and snow. Monstrous sea.

Feb. 10—Winds west-northwest, very cold. Sea very heavy, snow.

Feb. 11—Winds from the northwest, good breeze, fine weather, calm sea.

GENERAL REJOICING IN PARIS.

A Gold Medal for Baudelon—Rise in the Company's Stock.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The news of the arrival of La Gascogne last evening spread throughout the city with almost incredible rapidity, and in the theatres and cafés and on the boulevards it was the sole topic of conversation.

The public rejoicing at the safety of the ship was general. President Faure learned of the safe arrival of the vessel while at the theatre.

The Directors of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company have voted a gold medal to Capt. Baudelon, and have adopted resolutions expressing their felicitations on the skill and courage shown by him on the perilous voyage just ended.

Shares of the company rose 15f. on the Bourse to-day owing to the safe arrival of La Gascogne.

GAVE EARLIEST AND BEST NEWS

The United Press Again Proved Superior to Other Agencies.

From The Detroit Journal of Feb. 12.

The Journal, by the aid of that superb news organization the United Press, was enabled last night to score one of the most notable of newspaper beats in the long line of pleasing little achievements of that sort that have been placed to its credit. It gave the people of Detroit the first news of the arrival of La Gascogne, whose coming to port had been so anxiously longed for by pretty much the entire civilized world, and gave it a long time in advance of all of its always highly esteemed contemporaries.

A hasty reading of the two Detroit morning papers leaves the impression that it was the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press that broke a piston rod and has been eight days overdue.

From The Denver Evening Post of Feb. 12.

The superiority of the United Press service over that of any other news organization was again demonstrated yesterday in the account of the safe arrival of La Gascogne. In its last edition, which goes to press at 3:30, The Post had the full account of the sighting and safety of the ship. The Times (Associated Press) in its regular last edition, which goes to press a few minutes later than The Post, was entirely without this important news. Later, however, it issued an extra, with the account apparently taken from The Post's telegraph columns.

It was the same way with the Elbe disaster. The Post was on the street nearly an hour before The Times, with full particulars of that dreadful affair. The leased wire of the United Press which runs direct into the editorial rooms of The Evening Post carries instantly important events from all parts of the world, and as the news service of all the great New-York dailies is part of the United Press system, it is quite apparent that it is decidedly at the head of the procession. In fact, the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press is very decidedly not in it.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

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AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Examining Boards.—Boards to consist of the officers named have been appointed to meet at the stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of appointees to the United States Military Academy:

Fort Adams, R. I.: Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon; Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery; Robert R. Ball, Assistant Surgeon; Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery, and Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery.

New-York City: Col. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. William H. Corbusier, Assistant Surgeon; James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; Benjamin H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry.

Fort McHenry, Maryland: Major Charles K. Winne, Surgeon; Capts. Henry O. Perley, Assistant Surgeon; Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, and Lieuts. John A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery, and James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Major William E. Waters, Surgeon; Capt. Louis Brechemen, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieuts. William A. D. Mann, Seventeenth Infantry; James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry; William C. Wren, Adjutant, Seventeenth Infantry.

Fort McPherson, Georgia: Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeon; Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieuts. John C. P. Tillson, Fifth Infantry; William F. Martin, Fifth Infantry, and Frank G. Kalk, Fifth Infantry.

Jackson Barracks, Louisiana: Major Joseph G. Ramsay, Third Artillery; Capts. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon; William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieuts. Henry A. Ludlow, Third Artillery, and Charles C. Gallup, Third Artillery.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Lieut. Cols. Jacob F. Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, and Guy V. Henry, Fifth Cavalry; Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon, and Capts. Jacob A. Augur, Fifth Cavalry, and Robert J. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois: Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon, and Capts. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon; Edward S. Chapin, Fifteenth Infantry; Allyn Capron, First Artillery; Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry.

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri: Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; Capts. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, and George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry, and Lieuts. Franklin O. Johnson, Third Cavalry, and Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, and Capts. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, and William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry.

Fort Snelling, Minnesota: Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, Third Infantry; Capts. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon; Fayette W. Roe, Third Infantry; Lieuts. Frank P. Avery, Third Infantry, and Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming: Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry; Majors Joseph K. Carson, Surgeon; William H. Bisbee, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. George McCreery, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry.

San Diego Barracks, California: Majors Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon; Thomas M. K. Smith, First Infantry; Frederick M. Crandall, Third Infantry; Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry; Lieut. Frank T. Meriwether, Assistant Surgeon.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington: Lieut. Cols. Hugh A. Theaker, Fourteenth Infantry; William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Capts. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. Charles H. Martin, Fourteenth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Frederick A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, two months; Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, one month; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, one month; Capt. William L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, two month's extension; Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, ten days' extension; Major William M. Wallace, Second Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Philip P. Powell, Ninth Cavalry, two months' extension.

—Assignments to Regiments of Officers Recently Promoted.—Capt. Hugh L. Scott, from First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to Seventh Cavalry, Troop I, vice Garlington, appointed Inspector General; First Lieut. Francis H. Beach, from Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, to Seventh Cavalry, Troop L, vice Scott, promoted; First Lieut. Alonzo Gray, from Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry to Eighth Cavalry, Troop A, vice Crowden, appointed Judge Advocate.

—Transfers in the Seventh Cavalry—Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, from Troop M to Troop I; Capt. Edward G. Mathey, from Troop L to Troop M; Capt. Hugh L. Scott, from Troop I to Troop L.

—Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Third Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Blackfoot Agency, Montana, and will join his company.

—Additional Second Lieut. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant in that corps, vice Harding, promoted.

—Lieut. John A. Harmon, Sixth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the Seventh Cavalry, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and will join his station, Fort Myer, Va.

—Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, Second Infantry, has been appointed Military Secretary on the staff of the Lieutenant General of the Army.

—Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty.

—Major William H. Eckels, Paymaster, has been placed on the retired list.

Navy.

—Commander W. W. Reisinger has been detailed President of a court martial at Washington Navy Yard, in place of Commander Thomas Nelson.

—A board will examine E. Q. Jonas as to fitness for the position of Assistant Paymaster.

Save Money.

You will save the trouble, expense and exposure of a trip South to cure a stubborn cold, or the bad effects of the Grip, if you will stay in the house and take two or three bottles of Scott's Emulsion. You will find that the cough, as well as the lingering effects of the Grip, will disappear.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is a fuel-food. It warms, vitalizes, and enriches the blood. It is not only valuable to re-enforce the system after the Grip, but it is also valuable to keep the system in a condition that the Grip cannot invade it.

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SLEIGHING AT ITS BEST

Central Park Roads Now in Specially Good Condition.

SEASHELLS AND SWEDISH CABRIOLETS

Some New Artistic Designs in Sleighs Seen on the Fashionable Drives —Fancy Traps on the Runners.

Sleighing in Central Park is at its best just now despite the fact that the high wind which came with the last fall of snow swept the driveways bare in some places, while in others it piled up drifts to the depth of two or three feet. Those drivers who went up the road on Saturday and Sunday found heavy going in places in Central Park, while Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was a succession of snowdrifts and barren stretches, which made sleighing anything but enjoyable.

The good work done by Commissioner Waring's street-cleaning brigade soon remedied the uneven going, however, squads of carters and shovelers removing the surplus snow from the drifted spots and side streets and distributing it evenly over the wind-swept stretches along the main thoroughfare of the sleigh-riders north of the Park.

Sunshine and moderate weather on Monday and yesterday undid a good deal of this work between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and "The Dam," so that the middle of the road is again bare to the pavement, and the owners of fast horses are robbed of the only stretch of snow in all New-York set apart for them as a speeding ground where they can send their fliers along without fear of police interference.

One of the popular routes for fine driving is through Central Park by the east drive to One Hundred and Tenth Street, thence west to the heights above Morningside Park, along this road to Grant's tomb, south via the sightly Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, and east again to Central Park.

Some very fashionable and sumptuous turnouts are to be seen every day at any of these points, although a large proportion of the sleighing parties confine their tours to the driveways in the Park, which late in the afternoon of a bright day are crowded with vehicles as at the height of the Spring driving season.

Experienced observers say that sleighs and their furnishings were never before so artistic in design and in the arrangement of color effects as they are this Winter, and those who have seen sleighing carnivals in the chief cities of the world agree that New-York surpasses all in the variety and richness of her Winter turnouts, if not in the number thereof, and in uniform, all-round quality and style. The season in this city is so short and so uncertain that comparatively few persons make any attempt to keep pace with improvement and changes in fashion in sleighs from one year to another, and the effect is painfully visible whenever the snow is on the ground, everything on runners, from the antique structures of canalboat architecture which in olden times served as Winter stages on the Broadway line, to the very latest thing in seashell or rumble sleighs from the city's well-known firms, being mixed up indiscriminately in the endless procession through Central Park. The splendor of the spectacle is thus marred in some measure, but despite the host of shabby and poorly-appointed turnouts which mingle with the best, the sleighing carnival of the past few days in Central Park has been one of the sights of the metropolis well worth going to see.

Among the novelties of the season is the seashell sleigh, an artistic affair, with a high-bow dash and a body built upon gracefully-curved lines, suggestive of an open shell. Fluted lines and a blending of green, purple, and pink in the painting of the body so as to produce the irridescent color of a shell further add to the striking effect. The interior finish is of brilliant sea-green silk plush, giving the new sleigh a showy and at the same time a tasteful appearance. The design of this handsome affair is evidently adapted from the wonderful seashell sleigh built and shown by Brewster & Co. at the World's Fair, in Chicago, which was generally conceded to have been one of the finest things of its kind ever produced by the carriage builder's art, not even excepting the marvelous sleighs of the mad King of Bavaria. The original seashell is occasionally seen in Central Park, drawn by one of the many noted high steppers owned by A. H. Moore of Philadelphia, Mr. Moore having purchased the sleigh at the close of the fair for $2,500, which is said to be only a fraction of its cost to the builders. Mr. Christian H. Meyer drives to one of the later model, which is among the handsomest turnouts of the season in Central Park.

Another thing new in sleighs is the Swedish cabriolet. It has the artistic body lines of the modern cabriolet up to the seats, front and back, but above the seat the design is distinctly Swedish, the fluted back being carried up to an extreme height, and richly upholstered in olive-green silk plush, giving the vehicle a warmer appearance than the low-backed, mohair-lined sleighs of earlier design, and at the same time permitting a better show of the sleigh when in use.

One of the most luxurious looking affairs of this kind is to be seen nearly every day in Central Park, drawn by a pair of handsome, stylish bay horses that show it off to the best possible advantage. The body is painted Quaker green throughout, except the front seat panel and the high, curving dash, which are of carmine red, to match the running gear. Surmounting the dash is a row of silver bells, and at either end is a brilliant red plume, which adds not a little to the showy effect.

Another of these stylish cabriolets, which in itself is perhaps as handsome as anything in the Park, is drawn every day by two coarse-grained, lymphatic animals of the cart-horse type, that shuffle along in the most slovenly manner, to the great distress of every beholder who has half an eye for horseflesh and the fitness of things. The sleigh, the gold-mounted harness, the statuesque coachman and footman, with their bearskin capes and the profusion of costly furs in which the occupants are muffled all go for naught, with an ill-matched pair of plugs to ruin the appearance of the otherwise smart turnout.

The Norwegian six-passenger vis-à-vis, so called, is a stylish sleigh of the larger pattern. It has a high seat forward for the coachman, with a wide, swelling body, which gives ample room for six persons seated vis-à-vis, and then there is a rumble behind for the footman, which makes it altogether an impressive turnout when properly horsed and appointed. Its Norwegian feature is the flat, square bottom, slightly turned up at the ends, a roomy, old style of body which is seen in many new sleighs this season.

Another new thing is a surrey sleigh, set upon bobs, with small springs to take away the occasional jar incident to riding over a rough road on the snow. This sleigh seems to have been designed more especially for country use, but its utility in town was manifest just after the blizzard of last week and before the driveways had been broken and worked, when the going was for a time extremely rough.

An advantage of the bobsleigh is that it will make a turn as sharp as any wagon, while with some of the big sleighs on single runners a good deal of care and skill is required to turn around in the width of a driveway. The lines of the surrey are sharp and straight throughout, giving it a smart, sporting cut which the cabriolets and victorias do not have. A great many of these sleighs are driven in Central Park this season, and there is also a noticeable increase in the number of fancy traps on runners. Variations of the dog cart, spider phaeton, cocking wagon, and other sporting traps on runners are fast coming into vogue, and the men who set the styles in such things say that next season is likely to see a surprising variety of novel sleighs of sporting model.

The low-set Russian sleigh on solid wooden runners, with its enormously high back and dashboard, is apparently as popular as ever, and some of the turnouts of this type are extremely conspicuous and picturesque, plumes and fur trimmings in profusion setting off both horse and sleigh with striking effect.

Few tandem turnouts have been seen in the Park this season, although the hitch is more fashionable at present than ever before, probably. L. E. Wells has been driving his black leader and bay wheeler to a tandem sleigh daily since the last snow came, and George B. Hulme, whose collection of park traps and horses is hardly to be excelled in this country, has a handsomely-appointed tandem sleigh with Gray Pigeon and Good Boy as the leader and wheeler.

CROWNED

WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS, INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION IN ATLANTA

All Classes Unite in Welcoming the Visiting Delegates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—The annual convention of the Hebrew Benevolent Association of B'nai B'rith for the district composed of the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia met this morning. It is attended by prominent Hebrews from all parts of the district.

Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., President of the B'nai B'rith of this district; Julius Straus, First Vice President of the Grand Lodge; Max Cohen and Henry Adler of Washington, A. Gunet and H. Whitlock of Richmond, John Jay Cohen of Augusta, J. Herman and Sol Baker of Baltimore, J. S. Loeb of Charleston, and S. Herman of Savannah are among those present.

The delegates to the convention were entertained at an elaborate banquet to-night. There will be a grand ball in Concordia Hall, the Home of the Hebrew Club of Atlanta, to-morrow night.

The delegates are being cordially entertained by the people of Atlanta, all classes uniting in extending them a hearty welcome to the city.

Dinner of the Quill Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the members of the Quill Club was held at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh Street and Broadway, last night. Dinner was served for fifty. Alexander M. Hudnut of 11 Wall Street and George L. Prentiss of 45 Cedar Street were elected members.

James B. Reynolds spoke of church work done in the University Settlement, and the Rev. Dr. James M. King spoke for the protection of American institutions.

Amusing Slips by Dickens.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" have delighted millions of readers during the last half century, but it has apparently remained for a somewhat critical down-town reader to detect two or three amusing blunders, or inconsistencies. For instance, during the rook shooting at Dingley Dell, it is recorded that the immortal Fat Boy "laughed as he retired with the bird." In Chapter LIV., when that corpulent youth stumbled upon the lovemaking between his young mistress and the poetic Snodgrass, and had been bribed into silence with half crowns, one reads, "he burst into a horse laugh for the first and only time in his existence." Again, when the reader is introduced to fussy little Mr. Peter Magnus, he is surveying the world through blue spectacles, while, at the end of the unfortunate episode of the middle-aged lady in curl papers he "dashed off his green spectacles." These are amusing trifles, but they serve to show that novelists can make mistakes just like ordinary people.

Eastern Societies in Chicago.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

I learn that there is a project on foot to amalgamate the society of Vermonters in Chicago and the other New-England associations of the Garden City. This will of course result in a large saving to all of those concerned, since one large reunion and a banquet can be conducted more economically than several small ones, and it will also make it possible to arrange a much more elaborate entertainment than could be enjoyed were each society to flock by itself. I recall the fact that in the early days the Vermonters refused to amalgamate or to be amalgamated with their neighbors, standing for their independence as a State, and they gained largely thereby.

Dr. Holmes's Small Estate.

From The Boston Globe.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate appraised at $72,117.32. The inventory has been filed in the Suffolk Probate Office by the appraisers, Gustave Magnitzky, Charles E. Shattuck, and Frank C. Chamberlain. The personal estate is estimated at $67,117.32, and the real estate at $5,000. A copyright owned by him is put in as of an unknown value. The personal property consists principally of stocks and bonds. The value of the books in the library and reception rooms of the residence is fixed at $804.50.

THROUGH A SNOW BLOCKADE

CLEARING A TRACK BURIED SIXTY FEET DEEP.

Four Days and Nights of Hard Work with Shovels and a Rotary Plow Needed to Release Trains.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 27.

It was a deer, they say, a shrinking, dewy-eyed gazelle, with mottled flanks and frostbitten tail, that kicked a mountain of snow into the Sacramento River cañon above Dunsmuir last Monday morning. Whether the deer was the guilty party does not matter now. The animal has since gone to its just reward along with the late O'Leary's cow of Chicago.

The slide proved the greatest in the history of the snow regions of this State. It blocked the traffic of the Southern Pacific Company as completely as if no track had existed at that point. Trains caught in the snow belt and approaching from both directions stood stalled for nearly a week, while men and machines worked night and day to open up the line.

The towns of Sisson and Dunsmuir, eighteen miles apart, on the Shasta division, were buried deep in tombs as cold and white as marble. For thirty-six hours previous to the advent of the avalanche a heavy snowstorm raged. Eight and ten feet on the level was the depth.

Up on the summit of Mount Bradley, whence the big slide started, snow had piled to the depth of fifty or sixty feet. This mountain stands two miles to the westward of the track, and is a little over one mile above Dunsmuir.

Early on Monday morning the first installment came thundering down the cañon. With a rush and a roar a mammoth chunk of snow broke off near the summit and went rolling down the mountain. At every foot of the way the mass gathered weight and momentum, taking up layers of snow like a huge ball. When the slide reached the top of the cut near the river it moved with the velocity of an express train. Trees and rocks which stood in the way were swept up like trifles and carried bodily along. Tall firs two feet in diameter were either pulled up or torn off and landed on

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—Captain Swift.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Piano Recital, 3:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Darkest Russia. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Little Trooper.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Papageno.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—L'Africaine.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	27	20	3:30 P. M.	28	28
6 A. M.	25	18	6 P. M.	29	28
9 A. M.	25	19	9 P. M.	27	27
12 M.	26	25	12 P. M.	27	25

Average temperature yesterday.....23¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1895.

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PATRIOTS.

We expressed the opinion on Monday that it was still possible for Mr. Reed and for the Republicans in the House, of whom he is at present the leader, to unite with honest Democrats on a gold bond bill that would save the country many millions of money directly and many times as much indirectly. We were confident that if these gentlemen could be brought to understand the real sentiment of the country they would not dare—we hoped that they would not care—to resist it. The latest word from Washington indicates that our opinion was not unfounded, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. The Committee on Ways and Means, which is a fairly representative body, is reported to be in a frame of mind favorable to an agreement. Having listened to the explanation by the Secretary of the Treasury of the terms of the recent negotiations and of the opportunity reserved to the Government to substitute for coin bonds bonds payable explicitly in gold, a subcommittee was appointed to draft a proposition that would receive the support, if not of all the members of the whole committee, at least of a decided majority. That, so far as it goes, is extremely hopeful.

It is not easy to see, on the face of the facts known to the public, how there is room for very much discussion as to the essential character of a bill that will serve any useful purpose at the present time. It must clearly embrace authority for bonds payable in gold, which at 3 per cent. will be accepted as the equivalent of those pledged by the Government, payable in coin on the basis of 3¾ per cent. As to the detailed provisions of such bonds, the committee will, of course, take counsel with the Secretary of the Treasury, who will know what is necessary to make the new bonds available in substitution for those pledged. The essence of the problem presented is the explicit pledge of payment in gold. This is, of course, of much immediate value, in that it saves to the taxpayers something more than $16,000,000, but that is only a small part of the real value to the country of such a measure. Indeed, if it were possible to secure the indirect but final and permanent advantage involved in such legislation by the actual payment of $16,000,000, or of ten times that amount, it would be a very good thing indeed to do. For what makes such legislation of the very highest and most lasting importance would be that it would be the first formal, definite, unmistakable, and binding declaration of the Government, united in by all branches, that the obligations of the United States to its creditors shall be paid in gold.

That declaration has been made many times indirectly and by implication. It has never been made with the use of the one word "gold." In 1869, when the joint resolution was passed for strengthening the public credit, the word "coin" was used, and it had in the minds of all, and could have, but one meaning. The same word was used, with the same inevitable meaning, in the Resumption act of 1875, which was the tardy and incomplete fulfillment of the pledge of 1869. In both cases "coin" meant gold, because there was not at that time any other coin in circulation, and no man who voted for either measure had probably for thirty years seen a silver dollar of the United States, save in a numismatist's cabinet. But in 1878, the year preceding the date set for resumption, came the Bland Silver act, providing for the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars, and in the same year came the nullification of the Resumption act by the law compelling the reissue of United States notes—twin monstrosities, born of the unholy union of political greed and cowardice. Since that date silver dollars have been a legal tender for all debts, public and private. No Administration has ever tendered them where gold was preferred. Every Secretary of the Treasury has exercised the right to pay in gold. The practice has been invariable, and, though it has been severely criticised in Congress, Congress has never formally condemned it. Finally, in 1890, and again in 1893, Congress passed bills declaring the policy and purpose of the United States to preserve the parity between silver and gold, which necessarily implies gold payments. But the declaration for gold payments has been, as we have said, only by implication.

If now Congress should authorize bonds payable explicitly in gold and in gold only, the effect upon the credit of the Government would be very great. It would not only save the $16,000,000 involved in the pending loan; it would be accepted by the world as proof that the Government had finally determined to cross the narrow but perceptible division between gold payments in practice, sustained by implication of law, and gold payments definitely required by law. The world would believe, and rightly, that that step would never be retraced. The opportunity to confer this immense benefit upon the country is now open to the honorable men of both parties.

HAS MR. CANNON SOLD UTAH?

The Democratic Party ought to be punished for its sins. It deserves defeat when it goes wrong. But it ought not to be put down by mere dirty bargaining and sale.

George Q. Cannon of Utah, on the evidence we print this morning, appears to be a traitor to his party, and a trader, for personal gain, in votes and influence. His business investments are varied and extensive, his personal, political, and Church influence in Utah is great. To a scheming Republican mind, Mr. Cannon must for some months past have appeared to be a most interesting man—a man to be watched, to be studied, to be cultivated, and, if possible, to be won. Some of Mr. Cannon's numerous enterprises needed money. The heads of the Republican Party know how to get money. They can fry the fat. Here were the elements of a "combination," a combination involving several Senatorships and a convenient bunch of Electoral votes.

The Times has taken the trouble to investigate the matter and report upon it. The Democratic National Committee, which has had little to do of late, may find in Utah a profitable field of investigation and activity. Mr. Cannon in years gone by has passed as a Democrat. If he is no longer a Democrat the people of Utah ought to be told why he has changed his politics.

A MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION.

The power of removal being now in the hands of Mayor Strong, the decree of the people of this city for a revolution in their municipal government is to take effect. The Mayor has been in office six weeks, but until he had the authority to name the chief officers of administration for the various departments he was powerless to effect any material change.

It is difficult to appreciate fully the character and effect of this municipal revolution, brought about by the act of the people in electing an independent Mayor on a non-partisan platform and by the act of the Legislature in giving him the power to designate the officers who are to have charge of the various branches of the public service. It puts an end to an evil system that has existed for many years, and under which a vast complication of abuses and corrupt practices has insidiously grown up. In the division and dissipation of power and responsibility under that system Mayors were elected because they were politicians, and advantage was taken of party interests and party feeling, evoked by other considerations, to place at the head of municipal affairs men who could not otherwise have commanded popular support. Even when there were exceptions, the Mayors chosen by the people were unable to effect improvement for lack of power. Under the Tammany administration the public service was filled with the minions and dependents of Tammany politicians, virtually selected by one man to whom no public authority had been intrusted and who was under no responsibility to the people.

It is a wonder that this system has not produced even worse results. But now it is at an end, if those who have been intrusted with the task of rooting it out are true to their pledges. Mr. Strong has it in his power to establish a non-partisan administration of the affairs of this city so firmly that, with municipal elections separated from the contests of party politics, it cannot be overthrown. If this is accomplished, a new era will be opened for the government of cities in this country.

Thus far the Mayor has afforded ground for confidence, not only in his purposes, but in his achievement. So far as he has exercised the power of appointment it has been with an eye single to the benefit of the public service and the interests of the city. If he makes a "sweeping" use of the power of removal, nobody can complain. That is what he is expected to do. There are degrees of merit and demerit among those now occupying places to be vacated, but they have become part and parcel of the system that we wish to be thoroughly rid of, and fine discriminations can hardly be expected.

It will take a good while to get completely rid of the pressure of politics. Long habit has led people to consider candidates for office in the city as Republicans and Democrats, and as having "claims" based upon party activity and prominence. Men will continue to press such "claims" and use them to obscure considerations of absolute fitness for the duties to be performed in the public service. We shall have to depend upon Mayor Strong to stand against the pressure and resist the "claims" until the principle of non-partisanship is recognized and accepted. More is needed from the Legislature in simplifying the application of the principle and making responsibility in the departments direct and enforceable. But a long advance has already been made in the Constitutional provision for separate municipal elections, in choosing a Mayor for three years pledged to a non-partisan and businesslike administration, and in giving the Mayor power to designate new heads of departments.

EFFECT OF CHANGING PLANS.

It will be necessary for the Rapid-Transit Commission to avoid giving ground for any legal opposition to its proceedings, as there are interests hostile to those of the public which may seize the occasion to obstruct its work. Its counsel is, therefore, justified in being very cautious and conservative in their opinion as to the extent to which routes and plans may be modified without incurring the necessity of obtaining "consents" anew. The opinion submitted certainly does not err on the side of a lack of caution.

It is desirable to avoid the necessity of obtaining consents again, if possible, on account of the delay. The routes and plans provisionally adopted, which are those of the old commission, have the consent of the local authorities and of the Supreme Court, in lieu of that of property owners. There is no doubt that after the popular vote of last Fall these consents could be readily obtained for any improvement in either routes or general plan of construction, but there would have to be a canvass of property owners before the court could be resorted to, and then, if the requisite consent was not given, the regular proceeding of the appointment of Commissioners, public hearings, report and confirmation, &c., would have to be gone through. This would take a good deal of time at best.

The opinion of counsel is quite definite and positive on two important points. The change of a material portion of the routes adopted, such as a transfer from Broadway to another line below Fourteenth Street, would necessitate new consents for the whole system of routes, though an extension could be made upon obtaining consents for the additional part alone. And the modifications of the general plan of construction recommended by the chief engineer could not be adopted in their entirety, apart from change of route, without invalidating the existing consents. The principle which would have to be observed in a modification of details in the general plans upon the routes provisionally adopted is very clearly stated by the counsel, and it remains for the commission to consider how far such modification is essential and whether, in so far as it may be deemed essential, it will conflict with this principle.

This is a great and permanent work of enormous importance and value to the city, and it should not be faulty in any material respect. It should be got under way as speedily as possible, with due regard for the avoidance of material fault in routes and plans, and every reasonable precaution should be taken to avert litigious obstruction. The commission has a difficult task, but it has public confidence and support, and it must aim resolutely and firmly at the best system of rapid transit for New-York at the earliest day practicable.

ROSEBERY AND REDMOND.

Lord Rosebery has won an extremely Pyrrhic kind of victory in the refusal of the House of Commons, by a majority of twenty in a very full house, to vote a want of confidence in his Ministry. When the circumstances are examined, it will seem doubtful whether, if the same question came up under different auspices, he would have any majority at all, while a majority of twenty cannot be called a working majority.

It is to be noted as the most significant circumstance in the division that the motion for a vote of want of confidence was made by Mr. John Redmond, the "leader of the Parnellites." Now the followers of Mr. Redmond number exactly eight, and they represent, it is well understood, all that is "irreconcilable" and all that is disreputable in Ireland, and they represent nothing else. They call themselves Parnellites because they represent, not what Parnell did when he was a leader, but what he did, out of mere spite, after he was ejected from the leadership in disgrace. It does not seem likely that the Nationalists would vote for any resolution introduced by the Parnellites, no matter what their opinion of it might be as to its merits. A vote of want of confidence could not have been proposed in a weaker way, and yet it failed by only twenty votes. The vote for Lord Rosebery, it must be believed, indicated mainly the disgust with which those who cast it contemplate the prospect of a new contested election, with all its trouble, expense, and risk, while the opposing vote unmistakably indicated the desire of those who cast it to put Lord Rosebery out.

If his lordship is not "riding for a fall," it seems that he would better do so without delay, getting his feet well out of the stirrups, picking out a soft place, and taking pains to fall clear of the unruly animal he has undertaken to direct. His extrusion from office would probably be the end of his career, for he has not managed, in the Premiership, to impress the country with the notion that he is a serious politician. This is rather a pity, because it would be hard to pick out a Liberal who could do better serivce as Foreign Secretary under a real leader like Mr. Gladstone. Whoever Lord Rosebery's successor in the Liberal leadership may be, it seems quite safe to say that he will not be a Peer.

SIXTEEN DAYS OUT!

The Gascogne was welcomed at her dock yesterday by cheering crowds, telegrams of congratulation kept pouring in all day long upon her owners and her passengers, every newspaper devoted columns to her arrival, and undoubtedly the news of it "dispelled a gloom" and gave casual readers of newspapers who had no direct interest in her or in any one on board of her a distinct feeling of elation. All this stir and ferment were made because she had arrived in safety after a voyage of sixteen days from Havre.

This fact shows the vast improvement that has been made in the speed and regularity of ocean travel more strikingly than it could be shown by any collection of "crack" passages. The Gascogne, sixteen days from Havre, is a record breaker the reverse way. It is the slowest passage that a great liner of her class has been known to make for years. That she had been contending throughout nearly the whole of her voyage against violent gales, notably violent even for the North Atlantic in January, was known to all the dwellers on this coast, for for a week they had been experiencing these same gales, which, with the snow they brought, had greatly impeded traffic by land over the whole continent, and even within the city. But all this was not accepted as having anything to do with the case. A delay of a day or of two days might be explained in this way. The elements in their utmost fury may be allowed to such an extent to "slow down" an Atlantic liner. But when she was overdue three days large headings began to appear in the newspapers and the friends of passengers to feel distinct qualms of anxiety. After that the solicitude increased in a very rapid ratio. It was felt that some extraordinary calamity must have happened. As the days added themselves to the length of her passage, anxiety gave way to despair. A great Atlantic liner eleven, twelve, thirteen days out from Havre! The fact was monstrous and incredible. And when she finally arrived, sixteen days out, relief was mingled with wonder what could possibly have happened to keep her out so long.

Yet there are men now living in New-York who can easily remember when sixteen days for a westerly passage against head winds and seas would have been very nearly a record breaker the direct way, and that since the introduction of steam in the passenger service. Even since the Cunard Company has been established it would have been a fair Winter passage. We turn to the files of The Times for 1870 and we read in the ship news of the arrival of the liners in January after quite normal passages of twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen days. There was not a steamer in the transatlantic trade in 1870, it is safe to say, which would seriously have disquieted anybody on shore by failing to make the passage in such weather as we have been having in less than sixteen days. There was an old pitch kettle in those days in the Dutch trade—a liner all the same—that used never to excite any curiosity as to her whereabouts until she had been out two months. It was understood that she was bobbing about the North Atlantic somewhere, quite helpless to get anywhere except in moderate weather, but quite safe. But the very swiftest ships would have needed to be out at this time of year for several days more than sixteen before the fact would have been dragged from the obscurity of solid agate and the ship news to leaded matter on the first page and display heads. That there should have been all this stir about the Gascogne is a more striking proof, we repeat, of the increased safety and speed of transatlantic travel than the unregarded arrivals of whole fleets of liners or "schedule time."

THE BELL COMPANY'S PROJECT.

At the time when the United States Circuit Court declared the Berliner telephone patent to be null and void and said that the Bell Telephone Company had "dishonestly delayed the issue" of that patent, we directed attention to five bills which had been introduced in the House at Washington. These bills, introduced in the first five months of the first regular session of the present Congress, may be specified as follows: Nos. 5,361, 6,098, and 6,597, by Mr. Hall of Minnesota; No. 5,014, by Mr. Covert; No. 4,515, by Mr. Fielder.

The issue of the Berliner patent was "dishonestly delayed" by the Bell company until the application for it had been pending in the Patent Office for fourteen years. For thirteen of these years the Bell company had been using, and had been protected in the exclusive use of, the valuable device covered by the patent when it was issued in 1891. It was the purpose of the company, by "dishonestly delaying" the issue, to prolong for seventeen years its monopoly of the use of this device. So far as this patent is concerned, the court, on the motion of the Government, has interfered in behalf of the people.

But the issue of patents for other valuable devices essential to the practical and commercial use of the telephone had also been delayed. After the Government's suit for the annulment of the Berliner patent had been begun there were issued—nominally to Edison, but really to the Bell company—four important patents, the applications for which had been allowed to lie in the Patent Office for sixteen years. These patents cover essential parts of the device which was covered by the Berliner grant, and these inventions also had been controlled and used by the Bell company for fourteen or fifteen years. The Government has not asked the courts to pass upon the validity of these delayed issues.

Now, it happens that at about the time when applications for these four patents were filed in this country, in 1877 or 1878, similar applications were filed in foreign countries by the inventor, and that in those countries, where the practice of "dishonestly delaying" issue for many years does not appear to prevail, patents upon those applications were promptly granted. They were granted so long ago—in 1877 for England, France, and Canada, and in 1878 for Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, and Spain—that in those countries the patents have run their course and expired by limitation, so that the devices are free there to the public. The Bell company is striving to retain exclusive control of them here until the year 1910.

It has been held in decisions of the Circuit Court that such patents as these have no force here after the expiration of foreign patents issued to the same inventor for the same devices, but the Supreme Court has made no final decision on this point. The question is now before that court in the Bate refrigerator case, and a decision will soon be announced. The introduction of the bills we have mentioned indicates that a decision confirming those of the Circuit Court is expected by the Bell company, for the purpose of those bills is to give life to these delayed Edison patents by changing the patent laws.

That is to say, the Bell company has set out to procure the passage of a statute that will give to it exclusive control until the end of the first decade of the next century of the devices—now free in all other countries—covered in these four patents, the issue of which was delayed for sixteen years. The company thus asks the people virtually to prolong the term of its exclusive use of these devices from the seventeen years granted by the patent laws to thirty-two years, and to reward a greedy corporation in this way for having procured a delay of sixteen years, which has brought the Patent Office into disrepute.

In the last days of a Congress it is possible sometimes to pass bills of very objectionable character. The purpose of the Bell company has been disclosed clearly, and no favor should be shown to the bills we have mentioned.

TO SHUT OUT FOREIGN POTTERY.

Certain prominent manufacturers of pottery have given out at Pittsburg the information that at a recent meeting which they attended there was "formed a combination to shut out from the American markets all European pottery products." It appears to be conceded, therefore, that the importation and sale of foreign pottery can be prevented, in spite of the recent reduction of the tariff duty from 60 and 55 per cent. (for decorated and plain ware respectively) to 35 and 30 per cent. This should not be overlooked by certain followers of McKinley who have been saying that nothing but the restoration of the McKinley duties on pottery can keep out a "flood" of foreign ware and save the domestic manufacturers from ruin. According to the press dispatches, Messrs. Goodwin, McNichol, and Thompson of East Liverpool, Ohio, well known in the industry, are the manufacturers who have disclosed the aim of the association of makers and wholesale dealers.

The best way to exclude foreign pottery is to permit ordinary competition to do its work in the domestic industry. We notice that the combination formed in 1890 by the thirteen makers of sanitary ware was dissolved two weeks ago. It is admitted that in the last year of its existence this combination was constrained by various influences to reduce its uniform price by 57½ per cent., and this is an indication that ample allowance for shrinkage was made when that price was originally fixed. Possibly the manufacturers who now say that foreign wares can and will be shut out are reckoning upon such reductions of price in the home market as naturally follow the dissolution of combinations and what are known in the potteries as "compacts."

A good example of the effect of such changes is shown by the course of prices in the steel-beam industry. Immediately after the dissolution of the steel-beam combination the price, which had been maintained for a long time at $69.44 per ton, fell 20 per cent., and this reduction was followed by a further and continuous decline, until beams were sold at $28.

Such a fall, due in large measure to the restoration of competitive conditions, tends to shut out the foreign product, the importation of which the maintenance of a high combination price tends to invite. Competitive prices in the pottery industry will be a more effective barrier against foreign goods, in the long run, than any that can be set up by a compact with wholesalers.

THE BRIDGE AT HARTFORD.

The Hartford bridge scandal promises to become the subject of interesting proceedings during the present term of the Connecticut Legislature. A bill to repeal the law by which the ownership and care of the bridge were transferred from five towns to the State has been introduced, and the State Controller has refused to pay the Bridge Commissioners' bill for expenses incurred in taking measures for the substitution of a new bridge for the old one. Those who most sharply denounced the transaction by which the burden of the old bridge was shifted from the five towns to the State now urge that thorough investigation should precede a repeal of the transfer bill or any legislative action affecting the ownership of the structure, but it appears that some persons of more or less prominence who desire that the State shall continue to own the bridge would prefer repeal to inquiry. The Hartford Courant, which opposed the transfer job with great energy, now calls the repeal bill "a cowardly and discreditable thing," and urges that an investigation is what is needed. "We have heard it suggested," says The Courant, "that if a bona-fide investigation should be begun, a number of eminent citizens might find that their health required the soft air of a Mediterranean Winter. Let them go. The coincidence would not escape notice nor would the inquiry fall through."

Although this bridge scandal does not involve a large sum of money, it has unique features, and for this reason has been discussed by the press in many States. We have heretofore published a full history of it and shall only refer briefly to the leading facts now. The long wagon bridge across the Connecticut River at Hartford connects the town and city of Hartford with the town of East Hartford. It was owned and maintained by these two towns and three others adjoining, the inhabitants of these five towns being the persons whose interests were directly served by it. Obviously very few of the inhabitants of the remaining 163 towns in the State derived any benefit from the structure. The First Selectmen of the towns in question, a commission of five persons, undertook to unload the bridge upon the State, and employed a firm of lawyers to take charge of the work. The bill was put through and the five Commissioners paid the firm $35,000. The Legislature at that time was notoriously subservient to the lobby, and the representatives of scores of distant towns whose inhabitants would never use the bridge were easily induced to load upon their constituents a share of the cost of maintenance, and now, it seems, of building a new bridge by an expenditure of $350,000. The press of the State protested with great vigor, led by the foremost journal of the city which was to gain the most, pecuniarily, from the transfer.

It was necessary that the voters of the five towns should, in town meetings, approve the expenditure of their proportionate shares of the $35,000 by their First Selectmen. Those meetings were attended by reporters from the chief cities of the State and were marked by sharp debate. All of these towns, to their shame be it said, approved the scandalous transaction by considerable majorities, even after much that was known about the work of the lobby for the bill had been laid before the meetings.

It was this deliberate approval of the expenditure of the $35,000 by the voters of five towns—four of them exceptionally prosperous and intelligent agricultural communities, and the other including the City of Hartford—which gave the Hartford bridge scandal its unique and very disgraceful character. We have never heard of any other case of the kind. Here were the voters of the capital city and of four adjoining townships in the rich valley of the Connecticut, almost within sight of the spot where the Charter Oak once stood, approving this expenditure with their eyes open, because, as they said, the towns had made a good bargain by getting rid of the bridge for $35,000. But not all of the voters attend such meetings, and we must think that if this scandal could be thoroughly ventilated a majority in these towns would demand such action as should remove this foul blot from their records. A thorough investigation might bring about a demonstration that would cleanse those records, which, as they stand, are extremely repulsive and discouraging to many, in the State and out of it, who would keep spotless the good fame of the old Commonwealth.

It is a rather curious phenomenon that the only real suffering caused by the Gascogne's recent experience at sea was inflicted, not upon that vessel's passengers, but upon their friends, who, safe and warm on land, felt every agony which the missing ones might have undergone, but did not, and had pictured before their eyes for a week, in literal visibility, scenes of death and horror from all of which the travelers were spared. Nothing could better illustrate the benefits to be derived from the possession of a hopeful disposition and an optimistic temperament, the penalties of developing the contrary tendencies, or the intimate interdependence of one human being on another.

There is one effect of every great Winter storm which, while of no inconsiderable importance, has not as yet received the attention it deserves. That effect is the reformation, by transference to another world, of a varying but always reasonably large number of men and women whose vocation here had been hermiting. In other days the hermit was usually a picturesque and often edifying figure, but modern representatives of the class are most often economical persons, abnormally as miserly in the use of soap as in that of money. Here and there, to be sure, a victim of disappointed love, or one whom the extension of civil service reform has made misanthropic, retires to a suburban wilderness, erects, or digs, an humble but not neat abode, and there hermits inoffensively. These, however, are the exception; generally the modern recluse has no mitigating qualities, and his example is a bad one in every way, tending lamentably toward a continued circulation of the phrase, "a penny saved is a penny earned." Hence it is that the items recording the demise of such people, always to be found in the newspapers after every spell of unusually severe weather, can be read with perfect equanimity of mind. It is, after all, only the happy release from irremediable misery of a few anachronisms.

"Philistine" in the Modern Sense.

According to a wise German, who has been investigating the use, now prevalent in many lands, of the word "Philistine," to designate a person who is unartistic himself and disposed to be hostile to persons of a contrary temperament, examples of its employment in this sense are first found in books printed toward the end of the seventeenth century. The term seems to have been in the beginning a bit of student slang, half humorous, half contemptuous, and it was applied to all the bourgeois residents of a university town. Its employment recalls both the brutality that characterized the manners of that day, and the theological nature of the studies which formed a large part of every curriculum. Combats between students and townspeople were frequent and often bloody, and in them the younger rioters found an analogy to the fight between David and the giant Philistine.

In the university towns of to-day the word is used as meaning anybody who is not a student, or who has ceased to be one. A young man who has passed his examinations and entered into civil life is a "Philistine," as much as a tradesman whose learning goes no further than the keeping of what accounts his petty trade may necessitate.

Elsewhere the word has a much broader signification. Artists of every kind have adopted it. In the "Werther" of Goethe "Philistine" means the public functionary, the man who conforms to the conventions of society, him in whom is lacking appreciation of nature and art. "Philistine," too, is the merchant, the pedant, and all those without a large and free conception of life. In ancient Greece, such people were "Beotians"; in France, they are "Prudhommes"; in England, "cockneys."

There is no doubt that "Philistine" is an excellent word. Many to whom it is eminently applicable do not hesitate to apply it to their fellows, but none the less on that account is the term useful and picturesque, and none the less does it suggest the proper fate of those whom it fits—that which Samson inflicted upon the real Philistines with a weapon supplied by the jaw bone of a well-known but not much loved domestic animal.

A Bit of Russian Politeness.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A man walking along a street in Rockland one of the cold days last week was surprised when a stranger stepped up to him, grabbed his shoulder with one hand, and with the other began to vigorously rub his nose with a handful of snow. Was he offended? On the contrary, he was profuse in his thanks, as soon as he recovered his breath and his wits from the attack, for the assailant quickly explained that he was a native of Russia, and, noticing that the man's nose was freezing, had only attended to what was a matter of course and of etiquette in that country.

The Annex Lags Behind.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

Among the advantages of Harvard University, presented this year for the first time, is an opportunity for students to attend twice a week two hours for one month at the Boston Cooking School. The cooking school therefore appears in the catalogue, an honor to which Anne Radcliffe's pupils have not attained.

The President's Bond Message.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

Cleveland's latest special message is to be commended for its brevity as well as for its courage, its plainness, and its practical sense.

CHINA'S STUBBORN FIGHT

Official Reports of the Engagements in Wei-Hai-Wei Harbor.

GEN. TAI KILLS HIMSELF IN ANGER

Peace Envoys Recalled from Japan After Consultation of the Tsung-Li-Yamen with Foreign Ministers.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says:

Gen. Oyama reports, under date of Feb. 8, that on that morning the fleet bombarded the Liu-Kung-Tao and Whih-Tam forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, and blew up the magazine of the latter. The Chinese war ship Chen-Yuen was again badly damaged, and slowly steamed about the harbor, using her small guns only. The torpedo wires at the western entrance to the harbor were cut.

The Admiral of the fleet reports that on Feb. 9 the eastern forts were shelling the enemy's ships, and a portion of the Japanese squadron was shelling the eastern forts on Liu-Kung-Tao, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy. The Chinese ships, which had retired to the inner harbor, again made their appearance and opened fire. Two shells from the eastern forts struck the Chen-Yuen, which immediate sank, head first, showing her propellers as she went down.

The army mortars at the western entrance to the harbor were bombarding Liu-Kung-Tao yesterday evening, and the squadron destroyed a portion of the boom obstructions. It is expected that the opening of the western entrance will be completed tonight. The Whih-Tam fort has been silent since the blowing up of its magazine, and it has probably been evacuated. The Japanese having captured the enemy's torpedoes the enemy's ships are firing machine guns nightly in order to prevent a torpedo attack upon them.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says that eleven foreigners and a large number of Chinese have arrived there from Che-Foo. A German steamer from Che-Foo, which arrived there to-day, was boarded by Chinese officials, who searched the vessel in an endeavor to find two naval officers who had deserted. The officers were not found.

Wounded Chinese soldiers are flocking to Che-Foo for the purpose of being attended by the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross Society.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Wei-Hai-Wei says that the Chinese General Tai committed suicide on Feb. 7 in a fit of anger at the desertion of some of his inferior officers.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the recall of the Chinese peace envoys was the result of a consultation of the Tsung-Li-Yamen with the foreign Ministers.

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Collision in Japan of Steamer Victoria Affects Mail Service.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British bark Caradoc, Capt. Jones, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Manila and the United States, has arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., in a leaking condition, and it is feared that she will be obliged to discharge her cargo. Her crew has refused to proceed in the vessel. Her injuries were sustained during heavy weather.

It is possible that the British bark Kostrel, Capt. Cochran, from New-York, before reported ashore off Santos, may be floated. An offer to float the bark for £1,000 has been made, and it is recommended that the offer be accepted within forty-eight hours.

The Dutch steamer American, Capt. Butz, from New-York Jan. 27 for Rotterdam, which arrived at Portland yesterday, encountered a hurricane on Feb. 2, during which she sustained damage to her ventilators and boats and was otherwise injured.

The British steamer Arapahoe, Capt. Simpson, from New-Orleans Jan. 18 for Havre, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, reports that on Feb. 8, in latitude 48 degrees north, longitude 19 degrees west, she was in company with the British steamer British Prince, Capt. Freeth, from Norfolk Jan. 24 for Liverpool. The British Prince at the time was steaming at the rate of five miles an hour.

The British steamer Cape Corrientes, Capt. Robinson, from Galveston Jan. 11, via Newport News Jan. 21, for Havre, which passed the Lizard yesterday, put into Dartmouth for coal. While taking coal from a barge alongside she began leaking, and was obliged to slip the coal barge and go aground in order to prevent sinking. She is rapidly filling.

The Ostend steamer Leopold II., which was sighted at Dover at 10:30 o'clock last night, and because of the smashing of her paddles was obliged to remain off shore, landed her passengers by boats this morning and was towed back to Ostend.

The ferries at Gravesend have all been stopped by the great accumulation of ice, and the watermen's boats are all laid up. The pilots and Custom House men are using strong tugs in order to reach vessels outside. Some floating piers have been detached, and a number of barges have been swept away from their moorings and are drifting in midstream. A few of the barges have been crushed by the ice, and they are in a sinking condition.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 12.—A cable dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, has been received by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company saying that the steamer Victoria, due here Feb. 2, was damaged by a collision on Jan. 28 at Shimonoski, Japan, and proceeded to Kobe for repairs.

Further details are not given, except that the steamer will be delayed three weeks. This will bring her here March 14. The forwarding of United States mails will be somewhat hindered, as the Post Office Department Saturday ordered all Orientals arriving at San Francisco after the sailing of the Oceanic to be sent here for dispatch on the steamer Victoria, scheduled to sail Feb. 28.

It is possible that the company will send back the steamer Tacoma, which arrived at Yokohama from Tacoma a few days ago. A good share of the Victoria's cargo has arrived here, including seven carloads of cotton from Cairo, Ill. No one was injured by the collision.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES.

Sir William Harcourt Tells Facts and Figures of Cotton Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Lord Mayor and the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin appeared before the bar of the House, and presented a petition for the release of Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Edward Heneage, Unionist, asked whether the Government was in communication with the American or other Governments in regard to the matter of gambling in agricultural commodities, or whether the Ministry proposed to co-operate with the powers with a view of establishing an international entente, whereby the practice shall be suppressed.

Sir William Harcourt said that he was in entire sympathy with the desire to suppress such gambling, but was afraid that the point had hardly been arrived at where an international agreement would be desirable. The Government, he said, had not received any communications on the subject from other countries.

Mr. H. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the fact that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found among cattle landed at Antwerp from two Canadian steamers had resulted in the prohibition by the Belgian Government of the importation into the country of Canadian cattle.

Mr. William Birkmyre, Liberal, member for the Ayr district, asked whether the Government would insist, as a condition of the assent of the Crown to the Dominion Copyright Act, that a clause be inserted in that act enforcing the consent of the author.

Mr. Buxton replied that the negotiations regarding the copyright act had been stopped by the death of Sir John Thompson, and that at the present time he was unable to present a statement in regard to the matter.

Mr. Buxton said that the Government had not considered the course which it would pursue in the event of the Australasian Colonies deciding for federation, but the Ministers were favorably inclined toward giving their assent.

Sir William Harcourt, referring to the alleged depression in the cotton trade, said that the imports of the raw material for 1894 amounted to 1,788,000,000 pounds, or 374,000,000 pounds over those of 1893, which were 18,000,000 above the average for the last fifteen years. The exports of yarns for 1894, Sir William said, were 236,000,000 pounds, or 30,000,000 pounds over those of 1893, and the exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 5,312,000,000 yards, being 660,000,000 yards over those of 1893. Other data proved that the cotton trade was in a thriving condition.

MEXICAN CAPABLE STRATEGY.

Display of Gunboats and Preparations for Armed Invasion.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 12.—The Diario Official begins the publication of the correspondence between Mexico and Guatemala over the boundary question. The correspondence is voluminous and extends over a number of years.

Don Manuel Romero Rubio, Secretary of State, leaves this week for Vera Cruz. The late presence on the Gulf coast of Gen. Petero Hinojosa, Secretary of War, and of Gen. Felipe Berriozabal, senior commander of the Mexican Army, added to the impending visit of Minister Romero Rubio, caused the report that something exceptional is to be expected. The Mexican gunboats Independencia and Libertad are coasting up and down the east coast. It is thought that the Government has its hands on two good merchant vessels, which will be armed and equipped for the transportation of troops and supplies to the south when occasion demands.

The armed corvette Zaragoza is lying conveniently at hand in the harbor of Acapulco for a similar purpose. The boats will all operate in common in the event of war. The Gulf vessels will carry troops from Tampico and Vera Cruz to Goatzacoalcos, the eastern terminus of the Tehuantepec Government Railway, whence they may be rushed across the isthmus in a few hours to Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal of the road, where they will be picked up by the Zaragoza and the Oaxaca, plying at present in Pacific waters. These forces, with those already on the southern frontier, may easily execute a joint movement upon Guatemala. Volunteers for the Guatemalan war are gaining steadily in numbers in this capital and throughout the republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Texas, Feb. 12.—Telegraphic news from the State of Guatemala is that Miles Rock, Chief of the Guatemalan commission, was suddenly called from the border to the City of Guatemala, in connection with an arrangement with Mexico. It is believed that Mr. Rock's opinion is required on several points in dispute. The news is of a generally peaceful tendency, but the El Universal of to-night warns its readers that it is still possible for serious difficulties to arise.

TURKEY DISTRIBUTES RIFLES.

Government Witnesses at Moosh All Favorable to Authorities.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says that the Minister of War has ordered the distribution among three army corps of a complement of Mauser rifles, which have been stored away for several years past.

The Globe publishes a dispatch saying the Armenian commission has examined several Turks at Moosh, and their testimony is all favorable to the authorities. After all the Government witnesses have testified, several Armenians will be examined.

The Daily News will to-morrow print a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent saying that at a meeting of the Foreign Ambassadors in the Turkish capital it was resolved to represent to the Porte the anxiety felt by foreigners in consequence of several recent murders, and other acts of violence in the streets, with a request that the authorities take measures better to secure life and property.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—One hundred and forty Armenians who were recently arrested at Amasia, in Asia Minor, on suspicion of having desecrated a copy of the Koran, which was found in a cesspool, have been liberated after four days' imprisonment, it having been proved that Mussulman theological students were guilty of the offense.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.—The Czar has caused an intimation to be given to the Armenian Catholics that he will not receive them. The Catholics, who had started for St. Petersburg, are therefore returning home.

Anti-Semitic Deputies at Odds.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Herr Lieberman von Sonnenberg, Anti-Semitic member of the Reichstag, has challenged Dr. Boeckel, also a Deputy of the same political faith, to fight a duel, in consequence of some libelous remarks made by the latter in the course of an anti-Semitic meeting. A council of honor is endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the affair.

Hamburg Steamers Call in France.

HAMBURG, Feb. 12.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has arranged to have its steamers call at Cherbourg on both eastward and westward passages. The Western Railway of France will run special trains to Paris in connection with the steamers. The new plan will not affect the Southampton service.

Baratieri Receives the Red Eagle.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Italia Militaro announces that Emperor William of Germany has bestowed the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle upon the Italian General Baratieri in recognition of the military genius shown by him in his battles with the Mahdists.

Francis Joseph Is at Menton.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived at Menton to-day. President Faure telegraphed to his Majesty a message of welcome.

Conservative Reaction in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 12—In the communal elections throughout Italy the Moderates everywhere defeated the Radicals and Socialists.

Death of Montenegro's Dowager.

CETTINGE, Feb. 12.—The Duchess Stana Petrovitch, mother of the Prince of Montenegro, is dead.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TWO TRAINS

Engine of Express Train on Reading Road Strikes Ties Placed on the Track—Work of Tramps.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—Four ties across the tracks of the Reading Railroad this side of Hammonton, evidently placed there with the intention of wrecking the 5 o'clock express train from Philadelphia, nearly caused a disaster, which was only avoided by the vigilance of the engineer and the prompt use of air brakes this evening.

The engine plowed into the obstruction, wrecking its pilot and derailing its forward truck. The passengers were jolted from their seats, but happily no one was injured.

A similar obstruction was placed on the tracks of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, but the engine was stopped and the ties removed.

It is thought that tramps who had been put off freight trains placed the obstructions on the track in revenge.

THE INNESS PICTURES

Sale at Chickering Hall—Eighty Pictures Bring Nearly $40,000.

The first of the three nights' sale of the pictures of the late George Inness was held last evening at Chickering Hall, before a large audience that completely filled the lower floor. Mr. Somerville began promptly at 8 o'clock, and continued uninterruptedly until 10:30. Eighty paintings were disposed of, the total amount realized being $35,755. Two small canvases went as low as $110 each, while seven sold for $1,000 or over. The highest price paid was for "Sundown," the last to be sold, and which bought $2,100. The sale was generally conceded to be successful.

The following is a list of the pictures, the prices, and the buyers' names, where given:

Picture.	Price.	Buyer.
Out of My Studio Door	$100	John D. Crimmins
In the Catskills	450	Mrs. S. D. Warren
Durham, Conn.	250	E. M. Colis
Edge of the Woods.	300	.....
Pequonic River	210	F. M. Shepard
Perugia, Italy	200	F. S. Fisher
Pompton	135	.....
Back of the Old Barn	300	.....
Leeds, N. Y.	200	P. H. McMahon
Niagara	320	Henry Hess, Jr
Albano, Italy	110	H. J. Luce
Artist's Brook	500	.....
Leeds, N. Y.	230	.....
Summer Evening	1,000	.....
Light House, Nantucket	500	A. H. Alker
Old Oak	1,675	C. H. De Silva
Hastings, N. Y.	120	A. H. Alker
Early Morning	900	.....
Lake Name, Italy	225	D. B. Samuels
The Brook	110	.....
The Hermit	175	.....
Winter at Montclair	200	.....
Pompton River	140	P. H. McMahon
Old Orchard	275	.....
Looking Across the Hudson	325	E. M. Colis
Last Glow	510	T. B. Clarke
Wood Interior	150	A. H. Alker
The Pasture	310	John Notman
Pond at Sunset	410	Henry Day
Moonrise	330	T. J. Briggs
Late Summer	875	.....
Leeds, N. Y.	125	C. S. Shultz
In the Greenwood	125	S. B. Buchanan
Homeless	300	T. B. Clarke
Sunset	800	G. A. Hobart
The Old Orchard	270	F. S. Fisher
After the Rain	160	.....
Path Through the Pines	900	.....
Slasconset	340	Edward Thaw
Etretat	200	F. L. Leland
Sunset on Hudson	470	F. S. Leland
Edge of the Woods.	675	Mrs. S. D. Warren
Sacred Grove	575	Edward Thaw
Afternoon Drive	140	John R. Waters
Moonlight	300	.....
Pond at Milton	160	John R. Waters
St. Andrews, N. B.	380	D. B. Samuels
Hill Valley	1,550	Edw. Kearney
Durham, Conn.	310	F. M. Shepherd
Off Penzance	250	Fred. Bonner
Old Apple Tree	550	.....
Afterglow	1,075	.....
Tivoli, Italy	260	P. Metcalf
Breaking Through Clouds	210	C. S. Shultz
North Conway	260	F. H. Scott
Late September	320	T. B. Clarke
In the Orchard	160	Graham Lusk
Nantucket	350	A. H. Alker
Hastings, N. Y.	240	John T. Barnes
Etretat	525	.....
The Pasture	575	.....
Viaduct at Laricha.	300	G. E. Tewkesbury
The Glowing Sun	710	W. N. Peak
Apple Blossoms	180	Mrs. F. H. Bosworth
Glimpse of the Lake	160	D. B. Samuels
Path to the River	500	J. O. Wright
Edge of the Meadow	310	Mrs. F. H. Bosworth
View in Montclair	170	Century Club
Sun's Last Reflection	1,100	.....
In the Orchard	225	.....
In the Gloaming	675	C. S. Houghton
Harvest	400	F. L. Leland
Sunset at Etretat	1,000	.....
Orange Road, Florida	180	R. K. Mygatt
Moonlight on Passamaquoddy Bay	800	.....
Side of the Hill	230	F. L. Babbitt
Autumn	675	.....
Rosy Morning	1,500	.....
Tarpon Springs	850	J. M. Martin
Sundown	2,100	G. E. Tewkesbury

J. Morel Roberts's collection of modern paintings, with several pictures by Frederick E. Church and others not included in the Roberts catalogue, will be sold at the Schenck Art Gallery, 85 Liberty Street, Thursday and Friday of this week, at 3:15 o'clock each day.

The oil paintings of the late J. M. Tracy will be sold by order of the executors, Will H. Low and C. Klackner, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Feb. 20 and 21, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue. The collection will be on exhibition next Saturday evening, and Monday and Tuesday, day and evening.

At the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, there is being sold every afternoon this week, and Thursday and Friday evenings, an extensive collection of Empire, Colonial, Chippendale, and modern furniture, paintings, china, and porcelain, bric-à-brac, bronzes, rugs, and books, by order of the administrators of the estate of Katharine L. Youmans, widow of the late Prof. Edward L. Youmans.

Thursday and Friday afternoons a collection of furniture will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, by order of E. G. Stedman, assignee of Julius Kurtz, formerly Kurtz & Graham. In the collection are some pieces direct from Brittany, France.

A Mummy on the Thames.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

While a rag-and-bone man was rummaging among some rubbish on a piece of waste ground near the Wycombe Branch Railway, at Maidenhead, he came across what appeared to be a human hand and foot. The police were communicated with, and the articles were by them taken to the British Museum yesterday, where they were examined by Dr. Budge, who expressed the opinion that they were those of an Egyptian lady mummy about 3,000 years old or thereabout. How they got from Egypt to the banks of the Thames is a mystery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

7:15 A. M.—1,783 Broadway; John J. Clancy, agent; damage, $25.

9:50 A. M.—228 East Broadway; Jacob Loventhal; tenement; damage, $75.

10 A. M.—555 West Thirty-third Street; Campbell & Van Tassell; iron works; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—412 Pearl Street; Margaret Rogers; tenement; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue; Union Railroad car; no damage.

1:55 P. M.—200 Madison Street; James Devilder; tenement; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Marks Ziek; tenement; damage, $150.

6:30 P. M.—86 Rivington Street; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—227 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Mary Morgan; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—25 West Fifty-fifth Street; Samuel Tracey; damage, $100.

9 P. M.—76 Norfolk Street; Mary Hasenscots; damage trifling.

CHINA'S SETTLED METHOD

War and Diplomacy Without Heart or Shade of Sincerity.

SYSTEM, NOT MATERIALS, AT FAULT

Reminiscences of the English and French Experiences in Their Invasion of Thirty-five Years Ago.

Chinese methods of warfare and diplomacy, illustrated in the events of the past few months, are precisely those with which the English and French had to contend thirty-five years ago when an expeditionary force under Sir Hope Grant and Gen. Montauban took the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, occupied the City of Tien-Tsin, and finally seized Pekin itself. While the little army was marching on the capital the Chinese sued for peace, and it was agreed on both sides that the preliminaries should take place at Tung-Chow, a town about ten miles from Pekin. Forty English officials and as many Frenchmen were sent forward to that place, escorted by a small number of soldiers. Hardly had they arrived at the town when a large Chinese army attacked the delegation, and made prisoners of all except a few who managed to cut their way out of the trap. Montauban at once led a troop of Sikh cavalry to the rescue, and had no difficulty in gaining entrance to Tung-Chow, but when he arrived there the prisoners had disappeared.

The Chinese officials professed complete ignorance as to their whereabouts, but later it was ascertained that the unfortunate Europeans had been bound with green withes, tumbled into carts, and taken to the Summer palace, where they were viewed by the Emperor and the ladies of his Court. Later they were sent to Pekin, put in cages for a while, and then tortured, some of them to death, exactly as were the Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur.

While these things were going on, the Chinese had not ceased to send mandarins of high rank to the English General and had pretended to be arranging terms of peace. Their treachery is shown by the fact, discovered after the war was over, that at this very time the Chinese Emperor issued a manifesto offering a reward of £480 for the head of a European Ambassador, and smaller sums for those of less important foreign officials.

The allies finally attacked, with a force of 5,000 men, the Chinese Army, which numbered between 50,000 and 60,000, and which was posted at a bridge over the canal between Tung-Chow and Pekin. For a while the battle was a fierce one. The Tartar cavalry showed considerable bravery, and not a little discipline, the Chinese soldiers a stolid disregard of death. Both were soon cut to pieces, and, when the day closed, there was nothing to prevent the allies from entering Pekin at once. Instead of doing so, two weeks were wasted in talk with faithless and powerless mandarins, whose only object seemed to be to delay the inevitable.

Finally the city was seized. English authorities say the French pillaged the Summer Palace and destroyed it, because of anger at Chinese cruelty to prisoners. The French version is that the destruction was part of a contest with some Tartar cavalry. As to which is true does not seem to make much difference. It is certain that the enormous spoils taken from the palace were divided between the two forces.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine, in an interesting article on these events, likens the doings of the soldiers as they sacked the palace to "bees on a Summer day, going and coming, yellow with gold ornaments and imperial satins, gold watches hanging to the buttons of their uniforms, their pockets stuffed with splendid embroideries and trumpery knick-knacks, mixed with priceless pearls and precious stones, playing magnificent musical boxes as they danced with excitement upon gorgeous silks and furs, which strewed the ground as mere dishclouts in the mud. At last the wealth so pallied upon these busy toilers that, tiring of the work, they turned to divert themselves with smashing the vast mirrors on the walls. It was the very delirium of loot!

"A French writer notices the curious fact that many of his countrymen were more attracted by a mechanical or clockwork curiosity than by the richest jewels. He describes the din and disturbance of the following night, when the whole camp rang with the drumming of toy rabbits to the shrill accompaniments of toy monkeys beating cymbals, flutes, clarionets, and the singing of various mechanical birds; these sounds, with the striking of alarm clocks and the repertory of a thousand musical boxes in every key, were mingled with the sonorous laughter of 'ces gens si faciles à amuser.' He may well say of the scene that it was a nightmare.

"But it must not be supposed that the English had no share in all this. It was an act of retaliation in which we took our part, and, after what may be called the official clearance was over, some valuable prizes were found. For instance, on asking a friend who had entered with the cavalry whether he had secured anything of interest, he leisurely put his hand into his pocket and brought out a loose handful of pearls, some as large as the end of one's third finger, quietly observing: 'Yes, I got a few of these, and one or two other odd things.' One of the other odd things was a skull, supposed to be that of a former Emperor, lined inside with pure gold, and standing on a solid tripod of the precious metal, with a ladle of the same belonging to it. It was said to be used on certain festive occasions as a punch bowl.

"Then there was the lucky individual who stumbled across a large joss, or sacred image, about three feet and a half high, which, upset from its pedestal, was lying on the floor rejected by all comers as valueless. But the lucky one had not been through the Indian mutiny for nothing; a touchstone came from his pocket, and the golden joss found its way to England, where a sum, variously stated at from £12,000 to £15,000, rewarded the intelligent investigator.

"A pair of chased gold claret jugs of European make, no doubt sent out as a present to his Celestial Majesty, came into the hands of an acquaintance for the modest price of a sovereign and a bottle of whisky. Comte d'Herisson mentions that his orderly, an Arab spahi, brought him two handfuls of pearls, which he refused, but which a brother officer bought for a bottle of brandy. True, brandy was expensive, and cost 100f. a bottle; but the pearls sold afterward for 35,000f. Pearls and beautifully carved lumps of ivory seem to have been the favorite ornaments, strung loosely on to the embroidered tabliers, or ephods, worn in front by the great mandarins. Most of the pearls were in consequence bored, as is usual in the East."

After the Europeans entered Pekin, they learned, from a few of the Tung-Chow prisoners who had escaped the fate of their comrades, the fiendish treatment to which they had been subjected. Caged like wild beasts, they had been starved and tortured with savage malignity until of thirty-nine men all had died except seventeen.

When all the possibilities of Chinese procrastination had been exhausted, a treaty of peace was finally signed. Then, in order to impress upon the common people the fact that their rulers had been conquered, what little was left of the Summer Palace was burned. This became necessary from the fact that up to the very close of the negotiations, Chinese officials circulated proclamations to the effect that the foreigners had petitioned and been allowed, as a favor, to advance and see Pekin, and had afterward received permission to withdraw, with similar nonsense, which would be, and no doubt was, readily believed by the country folk.

China was forced to pay an indemnity of £2,000,000 and to give £1,000,000 to the families of the murdered prisoners. In conclusion, the writer says:

"Things seem now to be going all one way for the Japanese, still John Chinaman is an excellent fighting man if properly armed and decently led. He possesses qualities especially fitting him for a soldier. He has no fear of death; he is strong and of good physique, can live upon much less than a European, is frugal, patient beyond belief, hardworking, persevering, good-tempered, amenable to training and severe discipline, and not resentful of rebuke. He is a good marcher and accustomed to carry heavy weights, is habituated in the north to the extremes of heat and cold; and, lastly, he has that stubborn persistence so valuable in a soldier. All this can easily be proved; but the way in which the Chinamen stuck to their wretched guns, fighting them until they were cut down or killed at their posts, and the way in which Gordon's Ever-Victorious Army (which was largely officered by non-commissioned officers and privates of my own regiment) fought against the Taipings, should be a sufficient voucher. On quitting China in 1863, after three and a half years' experience of the country and its people, I remember thinking that I could wish for nothing better, as a soldier, than a brigade of trained Chinese, well armed and officered by Europeans. It is the system which is at fault, not the material."

SCARED TENANTS IN TENEMENTS

Fire Early This Morning in a Brooklyn Planing Mill.

A planing mill owned by R. B. Ferguson, at Lee Avenue and Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, was on fire about 1 o'clock this morning.

It was a three-story frame building, and surrounded by frame tenements.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the tenants.

Three alarms were sent in, and the flames were soon controlled.

The planing mill will be a total loss. It was worth about $25,000.

County Trustee Accused of Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.—R. F. Craig, County Trustee, is accused of having killed A. M. Womble, who had once worked in his office. The murder took place in Craig's office to-day when no one else was present, and mystery surrounds the tragedy.

Womble lived long enough to make the statement that he went to Craig's office on invitation, and that without provocation or warning Craig shot him from behind. Nothing else is known.

News Agents Dance in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 12.—The sixth annual ball of the Long Island News Agents' Association was held in the Flushing Opera House to-night. Ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City and Frederick P. Morris, President of the village of Flushing, addressed the guests. Both gentlemen were presented with magnificent baskets of roses.

The grand march was led by D. S. Watson and wife.

A Tribute to Browning.

Miss Jeanie Morison describes very pleasantly in The Italian Gazette the little town of Asolo, and its new lace school, founded by Mr. Barrett Browning in memory of his father. She says:

"Mr. Browning's lace school was begun about a year and a half ago within the walls of the old factory, looking down on the verdant rivas and the blue, misty plains, and across to the everlasting hills, and it is a charming sight to see thirty small pairs of hands all busy with their pillows and their bobbins, weaving lovely Venetian lace in the beautiful antique old patterns, under their able and kindly mistress and thoroughly-trained teacher of the beautiful art, whose Asolan scholars turn out work that will hold its own with the best. As an adjunct to the lace school, Mr. Browning has also revived an almost extinct Asolan industry, the hand-loom weaving of linen, and hand-woven tablecloths, part linen and part lace, like those in old Venetian pictures, can now be obtained at the Asolo lace school; other linens, also, of stronger quality, for curtains or furniture covers. The school has many distinguished customers, including royalty, among its patrons, and, we rejoice to know, is now thoroughly established, and an inestimable boon to the little town and its surrounding villages. Just across the way from the lace school there is a tablet let into the wall of a little house—

In Questa Casa
Abito
ROBERTO BROWNING
Sommo Poeta Inglese
Vi Scrissa Asolando.
1889.

And while one rejoices that Asolo is proud to remember the great English poet who loved her, and has made her name immortal, one trusts, too, that the little Pippa's song, that so wove itself into other lives in the poet's fancy, and still weaves itself (all unconsciously to themselves) into the fate of these young sisters of hers of a later generation, may also, through this last gift of thorough and hopeful work which it has brought to their poverty, weave something of the comforting content of its grand moral in the hearts of the young lace workers:

"All service ranks the same with God
* * * God's puppets best and worst
Are we, there is no last or first,"

and some touch of the happy hopefulness of its glad refrain:

"God's in His Heaven—
All's right with the world."

About Scotch Marriages.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A Scotch minister has been telling some of his experiences in marrying people, which are rather funny. Sometimes when he has asked a couple to join hands, the four join hands all around, as if preparing to sing "Auld Lang Syne." On several occasions, when the question was asked of the bridegroom whether he took this woman for his wife, no reply was returned. He then repeated the question more pointedly, which always brought out the tardy, but cool, response, "Oh, ay!"

A common practice after the knot is tied is for the minister to shake hands with the young couple and say, "I wish you much joy." A bridegroom once briskly replied, "The same to you, Sir." The minister on one occasion remarked to a middle-aged bride that this was the last time she should sign her maiden name. She coolly replied, "I've signed it lang aneuch, I think!"

Queen Victoria's Favorite Mare.

The Queen's favorite riding mare, we gather from an interesting article in Cassell's Magazine, is called Jessie, and has now attained to the ripe old age of twenty-six years. It may surprise some to know that as recently as three years ago this mare carried her Majesty upon her broad back. Jessie is first favorite among the Queen's horses, and whenever her Majesty is at Windsor is taken up to the castle for inspection.

Attractive Sale of Fine Goods.

The assignee's sale of the choice millinery and dry goods stock of T. O'Donoghue is now taking place at the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

It is a notable sale, even for the large establishment of the Messrs. Bloomingdale, whose enterprise has given often to the people of New-York unusual opportunities for purchasing high-grade goods at surprisingly small cost. It is rare indeed to see such crowds in a store as visited Bloomingdale's yesterday, excepting at the opening sales for Spring millinery.

T. O'Donoghue has been well known in New-York and Paris for twenty years, and the fact that the Messrs. Bloomingdale are selling his stock is sufficient to account for the interest that is being taken in the sale.

The millinery department is especially attractive. The stock also includes silks, velvets, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries, buttons, gloves, hosiery, jewelry, and fancy goods, and, in fact, everything that one would expect to find in modern high-grade establishments.

LISTENED TO RAPID-TRANSIT TALK

Residents of Upper North Side Hear Messrs. Delafield and Parsons.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District Council of the City Vigilance League held the first of a series of meetings in the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue, last night. The subjects to be discussed by the league are Peoples Schools, Homes, and Recreations, the Individual Needs of the North Side, and Rapid Transit. The last was the topic of discussion last night.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid-Transit Commission, spoke on municipal control of rapid transit as against individual control, arguing in favor of the former. He was followed by William B. Parsons, consulting engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, who spoke on the mechanical construction of the road, and illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views. The meeting closed with a speech by Chairman Broas, in which he announced that another meeting would be held in the Second Church of the Disciples, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue, next Thursday night. Dr. Parkhurst, Frank Moss, and T. D. Kenneson will speak.

Fireman McKeon Killed.

Fireman Peter McKeon of Engine Company No. 5 died in Bellevue Hospital last night from the effects of injuries he received by being stepped upon by one of the Fire Department horses while going to a fire. He was fifty years old and married. He lived at 430 East Fourteenth Street. He was at his post behind his engine when it was on its way to a fire in the Florida, at Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, about 11:55 o'clock last night. In making a turn the left hind wheel of the engine was broken off. The tender was close behind, and before McKeon could get out of the way the horse attached to the tender stepped on his abdomen. Within ten minutes he was in Bellevue Hospital, but died soon after.

Good Government Club H.

Good Government Club H, of which Olcott Payne is President, held its second public meeting last night in the clubrooms, 359 West Thirty-second Street. John J. Chapman spoke on the excise laws. Mr. Chapman favored the measure put forward by the reformers, entitled, "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors." John D. Townsend also spoke.

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Feb. 12.—Seventeen prisoners escaped from the Catlettsburg (Ky.) jail to-night by a tunnel that they had dug under the walls. Two of them are charged with murder. Three were recaptured later. The surrounding country has been warned to look out for the others.

The Martin Luther Society.

The first annual meeting of the Martin Luther Society was held last night at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street. Jacob S. Miller presided. After the regular business of the society had been transacted a banquet was enjoyed by 150 ladies and gentlemen. The subject of the evening was Lutheranism.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point is at the Everett.

—Gov. Lorenzo Crounse of Nebraska is at the Normandie.

—Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, is at the Victoria.

—Capt. Albert Heese of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Charles Denby, Jr., Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, is at the Holland.

—William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., and Charles Fargo of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford and Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, United States Navy, are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, Representative Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, and Stevenson Burke of Ohio are at the Fifth Avenue.

What a comfort it is to be relieved from corns. HINDERCORNS does it perfectly. 15 cts. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—MOLLER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Della M. C. Moller to James Albert Caldwell, Jr.

LEVY—MORGAN.—On Monday, 11th of February, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Grace Griswold, daughter of the late Asher R. Morgan, to Edward A. Levy, Esq.

TUCKER—WESSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1895, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Right Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Eufrasia Aguilar Leland, daughter of the late Charles Howland Wesson, to Allen Tucker.

WOODRUFF—BELL.—At the home of the bride's parents, 248 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Lillian Churchill Bell to James Parsons Woodruff.

DIED.

GOODRICH.—At the residence of Rev. A. H. Dashiell, D. D., Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 12, 1895, Mary Hopkins Goodrich, widow of the late Hon. John Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge, Mass.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOOK.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, Louisa M. Hook, late of Calcutta, India, and youngest daughter of the late Josiah C. Hook of Schenectady, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of her nephew, H. W. Van Wagenen, Miller Road, Morristown, on arrival of 12 M. train from New-York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Carriages in waiting. Return trains leave Morristown 3:15 and 4:35.

HORTON.—On Feb. 12, Ann Eliza, widow of Curtis C. Horton, in her 82d year.
Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Felter, Ridgefield, Bergen County, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 7:30 P. M. Train leaves 23d St. at 6:40 P. M. Train leaves Chambers St. at 6:45 P. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, 1895, Jane Slater Jackson.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1895

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

The Republican Club Observes the Anniversary of His Birth.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR J. M. THURSTON

Speeches Also by Elihu Root, Congressman Dingley, Senator Burrows, J. Sloat Fassett, and Dr. Bolles.

The ninth annual dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New-York, in commemoration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, was held at Delmonico's last night.

The big banquet hall was crowded, and tables were placed in adjoining rooms to accommodate the late arrivals.

At the table of honor were Elihu Root, the President of the club; Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Senator-elect Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, Mayor William L. Strong, J. Sloat Fassett, Lucius E. Chittenden, Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine; the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, the Rev. Dr. Erwin C. Bolles, Frank B. Carpenter, and George McNier.

At other tables there were Henry Gleason, John Sabine Smith, James W. Auten, Morris K. Jesup, Job E. Hedges, Seth M. Milliken, E. B. Harper, Meyer S. Bernheimer, John Proctor Clarke, James W. Hawes, C. C. Shayne, John W. Jacobus, James S. Lehmaier, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, James A. Blanchard, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Henry W. Cannon, Dr. J. Clark Thomas, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Commodore P. Vedder, Otto Irving Wise, A. Blumenstell, Charles N. Taintor, Amasa Thornton, and Abraham Gruber.

In the musicians' gallery were a score of women after the speech making began.

It was a jolly company, and whenever the band played popular airs half the diners would join in the chorus. Mr. Gruber appeared to be the only one present who knew "My Pearl is a Bowery Girl," and he sang it four times, although toward the end the band had started up an entirely different air. This did not bother Mr. Gruber, who, for an encore, gave a peculiarly pathetic rendering of "The Wearing of the Green."

When Mayor Strong arrived at 9 o'clock the cheering was loud and long. All sorts of yells were given, such as "What's the matter with Strong?" "He's all right," and "We don't want Frank Scott. Give us a Republican Corporation Counsel." The cheer, however, that aroused the most enthusiasm was: "What's the matter with Tom Reed?" Then "He's all right," came like a roll of thunder.

The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Potages.
Consommé, Pariatenski.
Crème d'asperges.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Palmettes à la Clinton.
Poisson.
Aiguilettes de bass au gratin,
Pommes de terre, Duchesse.
Relevé.
Filets de boeuf aux olives farcies,
Choux de Bruxelles.
Entrées.
Dinde à la Lyonnaise,
Petits pois, Parisienne.
Ris de veau, Grammont,
Haricots verts.
Sorbet: Régence.
Rotî.
Canards à tête rouge.
Froid.
Pâte de foies gras à la gelée,
Salade de laitue.
Entremets de douceur,
Ananas à la Seymour.
Glaces fantaisies.
Fruits. Petits fours.
Café.

The after-dinner speaking was of an exceptionally high character.

Elihu Root, the toastmaster, in his opening, was eloquent in his eulogy of Lincoln. The toasts were as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln".....
.....Senator John M. Thurston
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."—Abraham Lincoln.
"The Republican Party".....
.....Nelson Dingley, Jr.
"I am against letting down the Republican standard the breadth of a single hair."—Abraham Linco'n.
"Protection"...Senator Julius C. Burrows
"A tariff of duties on imported goods, productive of sufficient revenue for the payment of the necessary expenditures of the National Government, and so adjusted as to protect American industry, is indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people."—Abraham Lincoln.
"The State of New-York".....
.....J. Sloat Fassett
"Our safety, and the safety of all the States, depends upon all acting in good faith and living up to that great principle which asserts the right of every people to regulate their own institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—Abraham Lincoln.
"Pulpit Patriots and the War"...
...The Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles
"The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land."—Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Thurston, in responding to the toast to "Abraham Lincoln," aroused his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his eloquence. He continued:

In the days of Abraham Lincoln a deserter or substitute was not received with favor. I am both. I enlisted for a Michigan banquet, but find myself drafted in New-York. To the charge of desertion I plead detention by imperative professional duty; as a drafted man I throw myself upon the mercy of the court.

I am from the regenerated West, where the bison and the Populist no longer bellow and cavort; where fusion is confused, and where the political rag-tag and bob-tail have taken to the woods. The West is once more Republican and American. Strong is the knowledge of her growing power, her coming empire. She leaves sectionalism and provincialism for those who educate their children abroad and spend their vacations and receive their political ideas abroad.

This mighty West has furnished all of the Republican Presidents and some of the statesmen. Her supply of raw material is not yet exhausted. We shall offer you the best we have in 1896, but the Western people are not patriots for office only. Whoever is nominated by the National Convention will receive the electoral vote of every Western State. We shall stand by our farms and by our mines, but not to the injury of your commerce or your capital.

Senator Thurston spoke of Lincoln as the simplest, sweetest, saintliest, sublimest character of the age. He said that it was not his purpose to review Lincoln's life, for that was history. Mr. Thurston advocated patriotism, love of the flag, a free ballot, and a fair count, and said:

Open the gates of Castle Garden wide to every liberty-loving, law-abiding, home-seeking man, but close them at once and forever upon all whose birth, whose blood, or whose teaching would endanger the safety of society.

Senator Thurston was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

The next speaker was Congressman Dingley, and his topic was "The Republican Party." He congratulated his hearers upon the recent Republican victories at the polls. He spoke especially of the overturning of Tammany in this city. He took it that a protective tariff was what the people wanted. He said the Republican Party knew how to administer successfully the financial affairs of the country. He upbraided the present Democratic Administration in severe terms.

"As to financial legislation," he said, "I say that the Republican Party will be found in the future, as in the past, standing for well-established principles of safe finance and a sound currency, of which every dollar shall be kept equal in value to every other dollar, and all equivalent in value to gold."

Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan spoke at considerable length on the subject of "Protection." J. Sloat Fassett answered to "The State of New-York," and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles to "Pulpit Patriots and the War."

MAKE IT A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Gen. Hamlin of Maine Wants Honor for Lincoln's Birthday.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was appropriately celebrated last evening by the members of the Union League Club of Brooklyn by a banquet in their clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street. The banquet room was beautifully decorated. Two hundred and fifty persons sat at the tables.

The guests of honor were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Charles Hamlin of Maine, Senator Frye of Maine, Col. Fred D. Grant, James McKeen, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Stryker, the Rev. D. H. M. Gallagher, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Goodenough. President Abel E. Blackmar of the Union League Club presided.

The Rev. A. H. Goodenough invoked the Divine blessing, and the Rev. Dr. Stryker, who is President of Hamilton College, delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln. He was followed by Senator Frye, whose subject was "The Republican Party, Its Achievements in the Past, and Its Responsibilities in the Future." Senator Frye said that the United States for the last forty years has been the child of the Republican Party. He said that Gladstone stated that Bismarck held America up as an example to Germany.

Lincoln, he declared, was the Republican Party's first and most munificent gift to the United States. He spoke of the rebellion, and said the Republican Party took the Government from the Democratic Party with an empty Treasury, and that the general condition of the country was deplorable. Speaking of the rebellion, he said the Republican Party prevented the eleven Democratic States from seceding, and he eulogized the work of Gen. Grant. At the mention of Gen. Grant the audience applauded. Mr. Frye declared that the Democratic Party was incompetent to run the Government. The McKinley law, he said, was the best ever put on the statute book.

Gen. Miles made an address on Lincoln, and was followed by Gen. Charles Hamlin, who said, among other things:

"The sentiment to which I respond, and the occasion itself, suggest that you ask Congress to make this anniversary a National holiday. In these times, what would be a better concrete expression of the reviving Americanism of the day than the presence of a law on our National statute book setting aside the natal day of Abraham Lincoln as a day to be universally kept and honored?

"The world expects it, and you may gain the honor of its accomplishment. Let us add another jewel of purest ray to our crown of National holidays."

Marshal Canrobert's Wife.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The late Marshal Canrobert, when in his forty-seventh year, married a lady descended from an old Scottish family, her name being Lélia Flora de Macdonald. It is known that some members of the family to which the Flora Macdonald of Scottish history belonged followed James II. to France, but whether or not the Marshal's wife was a descendant of these is uncertain. According to Commandant Grandin, Marshal Canrobert met his future wife at a ball at the Tuileries. Mlle. de Macdonald was a young girl in a rose-colored dress, with daisies in her hair. She approached Canrobert at the entrance to the Salon de la Paix. "Monsieur le Maréchal," said she, "be good enough to regard me as a Russian, and invite me to the next contredanse."

"Impossible," replied the victor of Zaatcha. "I never dance, and, besides, an armistice has been signed with Russia." "Then I must demand an amnesty for my boldness, Monsieur le Maréchal," answered the young lady, without any show of being at all disconcerted. She took the soldier's arm, and was conducted by him to the Salle des Maréchaux. There the Marshal met a certain Sub-Lieutenant whom he knew well. He stopped the young man, and, after presenting him to Mlle. de Macdonald, said: "Take your place with mademoiselle in the next quadrille, and remember that to-night a Marshal of France has envied the fortune of a Sub-Lieutenant." It was Marshal Canrobert, however, who was to marry Mlle. de Macdonald, and that within a few months of their first meeting. Mme. Canrobert died in 1890, and is buried in the little churchyard of Jouy-en-Josas, near the Marshal's country house.

Faure's First Royal Visitor.

Yesterday M. Félix Faure received for the first time a royal visit. The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News telegraphs: "The President's first royal visitor at the Elysée was the old-looking young King Alexander of Servia. His Majesty was taken to the Elysée in a carriage lent by M. Félix Faure. Col. Chamoin, the President's aide de camp, who is to be in attendance on King Alexander during his sojourn here, drove with him. The King's regular attendants followed in a second carriage. Of course there was the usual military salute. Foreign Office gentlemen who attended were in uniform. They, along with the civil and military household of the President, awaited the royal visitor at the foot of the hall steps at the Elysée. The King wore a long pelisse, which he left in the anteroom. He is tall, looks strong, has a bilious complexion, thick nose, his upper lip advancing in a point, and a permanent knit of the brow. One might guess his age from his face and figure to be thirty, though he is but nineteen. The visit lasted twenty-five minutes. Before the King left the Elysée, M. Faure took him upstairs from the State rooms to see Mme. and Mlle. Faure, with whom he chatted for a quarter of an hour. His visit coincided with a snowstorm. He had just time to return to his hotel when the President returned the call."

Kissing Goes by Favor.

That kissing should go by favor on the stage as elsewhere is evidently the opinion of Mme. Lenthold, a Vienna actress. The correspondent of The London Daily News writes: "A tragi-comical war has been waged for some weeks past at the Raimund Theatre here. Mme. Lenthold absolutely refused to be kissed by Herr Ranzenberg, her partner, in the scenes of a play in which the author demands that she should be kissed. A few nights ago, when it came to the point, Frau Lenthold covered her face with her hands, and Herr Ranzenberg took them down and kissed her by sheer force. The Director was distracted between them, and gave Frau Lenthold's part to another actress. Feeling she had been unjustly treated, the lady gave notice to leave the theatre altogether, and her resignation has been accepted."

A Sunday School Answer.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A report of fact from "Peter Lombard" of The Church Times: Scene: A Sunday-school teacher: "What is an Epistle?" After a pause a pupil answers: "Please, Sir, the wife of an Apostle."

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Israel Holmes, seventy-two years old, one of the most prominent citizens of Waterbury, Conn., for the last half century, died yesterday. He was a Director of the Benedict & Burnham Company, the Waterbury Watch Company, the Waterbury Clock Company, the Oakville Pin Company, and the Coe Brass Company of Torrington. He was also senior partner in the banking firm of Holmes & Parsons. He served several terms in the General Assembly.

—The Rev. Father Norvett Baldwin, O. M. C., died yesterday at Terre Haute, Ind., while undergoing a surgical operation. Father Baldwin, who formerly resided at Hoboken, N. J., was assistant pastor of the Cathedral at Terre Haute.

—Dr. Stephen Wallace Bowles of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday. He was born in Machias, Me., Dec. 21, 1835, the son of Stephen J. Bowles, a lumber merchant. In the war he was a hospital surgeon.

—The Rev. W. L. Garland, ex-Chancellor of the Vanderbilt University, and one of the best-known educators in the South, died yesterday in Nashville, Tenn. He was eighty-five years old.

—Sidney Scofield, a leading business man of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., died Monday night. He was fifty-eight years old. He was a son of Gen. Jacob L. Scofield.

—Dr. L. C. Rose, inventor of the Rose long-distance telephone, died at his home, in Palmyra, Ohio, of pneumonia, yesterday. He was forty-five years old.

HE EMBEZZLED AND DIED

The Late State Treasurer of Illinois Was Short.

BONDSMEN MADE GOOD THE DEFICIT

The Shortage Was Only Discovered When the Treasurer Died Suddenly and His Son Succeeded Him.

CARLYLE, Ill., Feb. 12.—Judge Jones of Clinton County, sitting as a Probate Judge in this city last Saturday, made the claim of the bondsmen of the late Rufus Ramsay as State Treasurer of Illinois against a preferred claim of the sixth class. The claim is for $360,000. The bondsmen took this action to reimburse themselves for having made good the amount of a shortage discovered in the accounts of the late Treasurer of Illinois when his office was transferred to his son Elijah last November. The Ramsay estate is valued at $150,000, and if the widow does not forego her dower rights the bondsmen expect to realize $125,000 from their claim. Judge Jones allowed only one other preferred claim, amounting to a few thousand dollars.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Carl Moll, Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, one of the sureties on the bond of the late State Treasurer, Rufus Ramsay, said to-night:

"Officers and Directors of the following Chicago banks were on the bond of the late Rufus Ramsay for the aggregate sum of $500,000, divided unequally: Chicago National, Corn Exchange, Fort Dearborn National, Metropolitan National, and the National Bank of Illinois. These banks were used as depositories of State money. When Mr. Ramsay died suddenly at his home, in Carlyle, early last November, Gov. Altgeld appointed Elijah, the son of the deceased, to serve the rest of the term. The law requires the presence of the bondsmen when any transfer of the Treasurer's office is to be made, so F. M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National Bank, and myself, representing the bondsmen, were present in Springfield when the accounts were examined and the funds turned over.

"The startling discovery was made at that time that $360,000 of the State funds had been misappropriated. We found notes of Henry Seiter, a banker of Lebanon and O'Fallon, Ill., aggregating $245,000. The only security attached to the notes was stock in the Illinois Farm Company, which owned several thousand acres of farm land in Illinois. We also found due bills of Ramsay for $115,000. He had simply taken that amount of money from the Treasury and left due bills to show for it.

"The total deficit was made good at once by the banks, and when Elijah Ramsay became State Treasurer, Nov. 21, there was not a dollar owing the State. When the present Treasurer, Henry Wulff, came into the office he was not satisfied with the checks of the Chicago banks, and demanded currency for every dollar represented by the checks. Cash was at once sent him, and we have his certified receipts for every cent owing by his predecessor.

"Mr. Ramsay was a banker in Carlyle, and his estate probably is worth $150,000. The bondsmen may get $125,000 of that. Henry Seiter, who evidently began borrowing from the State Treasury as soon as Mr. Ramsay came into possession of the funds, was a former partner of the late Treasurer in the banking business. Seiter was in the State Senate for several years, and was a Democratic leader in Southern Illinois. We made him turn over to the bondsmen 500 acres of land, which was in his own name. He made an assignment last month. The bondsmen have 2,000 acres of land near Mitchell, Ill., to realize on. We may get altogether from the farm lands and the Ramsay estate from $200,000 to $225,000, which would leave us losers of $135,000."

"I talked with Seiter all night, and tried to find out how he and Ramsay spent the money, but could not. I believe Ramsay, although reputed to be wealthy, entered the office not only poor, but in debt, and used the $115,000 to pay his debts with. As for Seiter, I think he used the $240,000 to buy the land we now hold, and maybe to bolster up his banks during the financial panic.

"I don't believe Ramsay committed suicide. He was subject to heart trouble, and the worry over his shortage, coupled with the knowledge that his successor having been elected, and a Republican at that, exposure would soon follow, hastened his end. His son was present when he died. The bondsmen did not think they could be compelled by legal process to make good the shortage, but to avoid a public scandal we decided to pay it."

At the time Treasurer Wulff was installed in office the fact was made public that there had been found in the treasury certain "mortgages" and other securities for money loaned by the late treasurer, but no amount was mentioned, and there was no intimation of any crime having been committed by Mr. Ramsay while in office. The statement was made that the securities found in the treasury could not be realized on in the depressed state of the market to the full amount of the money loaned, and as a consequence the bondsmen made good the deficiency and received the collateral.

Faure and His Sentinel.

From The London Daily News.

One of the smaller Parisian evening papers has been creating a sensation by announcing in large capitals the "Arrest of the President." The news was true, but not so grave as might have been supposed. The fact is, that M. Félix Faure had gone out for a walk in the Elysée Gardens just before dinner, and that in attempting to re-enter his residence he was challenged by a sentry, who said: "Halt! Who goes there? Advance and give the countersign." Poor M. Faure had neglected to inform himself on the subject, and it was in vain that he declared he was the President, and that he was anxious to get back to dinner. The soldier, a young fellow named Menaud, belonging to the Eighty-second Regiment, promptly placed him under arrest, and marched him off to a Sergeant, who in turn took the President to the officer on duty. The officer laughingly released the captive, and apologised for the occurrence. The soldier pleaded that he did not know the President by sight, but that above all his orders did not admit of any exception. So far from being displeased, M. Faure was delighted, and sent an officer of his household to the young fellow to compliment him upon the manner in which he had discharged his duty.

Khedive's Proposed Wife.

From The London Daily News.

The lady of the harem of the Khédive of Egypt who is to be raised to the rank of lawful wife, and whose child, if a boy, is to be heir to the throne, is of Turkish origin and was a slave at the Egyptian Court during the lifetime of Tewfik Pasha. She was always treated extremely well, and was regarded almost as a member of the Vicegeral family. She is about twenty-four years old, therefore older than the Khédive, who is twenty. She lives at present in the Palace Montasa, near Alexandria, where she is treated with the greatest respect. The Khédive's mother is always with her. The marriage cannot take place till the child is born. Should a girl be born, perhaps the marriage will never take place. At least it will be postponed.

London's Niagara Falls.

From The Westminster Gazette.

This mot is attributed to Sir Frank Lockwood, who is one of the patrons of rinking at Niagara, which is now one of the Sunday amusements of the classes. Some one asked the Solicitor General why he came to Niagara. "To see the falls," was the reply.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POLICY RIGHT

It Is, Moreover, the Sure Path to Democratic Success in 1896.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Mr. Cleveland never loomed up more loftily as a patriot and a leader than now. He towers above every man in either party. He is acting for the whole country, and has boldly forced the unavoidable currency issue.

The situation is distinctly a choice between a sound financial system, like that of the older civilized countries, or the fluctuating, depressing makeshift plans of such laggards in the world as Mexico. Mr. Cleveland has gone to the root of the matter, and the conflict is irrepressible. Just as he forced the two unwilling parties to a clear-cut struggle on the tariff by his message in 1887, just so he is now compelling a fighting out to the finish on the money question.

The Democratic Party has always stood for sound money, and Mr. Cleveland therefore asserts indisputable Democratic doctrine. The Republicans have been patching and time-serving on the issue ever since the war. The Populites are for inflation, flat money, and all sorts of financial nonsense. Mr. Cleveland's step will necessitate the voters of the country declaring which party they will stand with in the future.

Unquestionably there is going to be a realignment of the parties on this issue in 1896, just as there was on the tariff in 1888. Mr. Cleveland points the path to Democratic victory. Sherman, Reed, and Allison are holding back in fright. The Populites, with characteristic incapacity, welcome the conflict. They are all in favor of more greenbacks, free coinage, and all that sort of thing. In the early future, all free silverites who persist in their views will have to make a choice between Democracy and Populism. The truth is that all free-silverites have been aiding and manufacturing Populites for some years past.

Mr. Cleveland gave Democracy a great victory by forcing the tariff issue. He will insure it another on the money issue, if it follows his lead, and, inasmuch as he has the confidence of the rank and file of the party, more than any other leader, the prospect is that his policy will prevail, and that the next National Convention will indorse it, and put some one of his views in the lead.

THE POVERTY OF P. PUVIS DE CHAVANNES

Comments of an Artist on the Advantage to be Derived from Being Poor.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When I read the paragraph, in your London cable letter, about the poverty of Puvis de Chavannes, the thought came to me, "For artists, is wealth more advantageous than poverty, or poverty better than wealth?" I think, dear Mr. Editor, that the question is easily solved. We had to be poor when I was a young man. In that abolished epoch, to have genius and no money constituted a manner of being and a social standing. We must be rich to-day, since custom ordains it. We must be in the fashion. Nobody is really beautiful if not beautiful in the manner of one's time and country.

Let us be rich, since we have not the right to choose. Let us be resigned, and possess, like dry-goods men, grocers, bankers, and princes, titles, bonds, gold coins, and fields of wheat undulating under the wind, and prairies striated by clear brooks, wherein are cows, white, or brown spotted with white.

Nevertheless, if you expect from me a virtual and absolute opinion, outside of all acceptation of epoch or usage, I will say that, decidedly, I prefer poverty. My dear Mr. Editor, I will open my heart to you. In the poet, in the artist that this good goddess Poverty has not rocked at least for a day in her thin arms and kissed with her livid cold lips, there shall be always something amateurish. Whatever talent he may have acquired at his leisure, whatever learning he may possess, he shall never be a perfect workman, for necessity alone teaches us how to do impossible things.

To be hungry and certain that there shall be nothing to eat until the problem is solved is a fine invitation to solve the problem. A poet worthy of the name is something infinitely complicated—I mean an Aristophanes or a Heine. He must be a seer whose thoughts soar like eagles in the sky, an archer whose arrow never misses its goal, and he must have the agility and subtleness of a clown. These qualities are not easily united in an artist not condemned to accomplish miracles. If you ask a rich man to make a crystal ball stand on the point of a needle, he will refuse to do it, because it's absurd; but the poor man will realize this miracle because he must.

You have not lived, dear Mr. Editor, in the time when poets had the right to be poor; but you have lived among men who have known that epoch. You have perhaps caught a sight of the trail of the gown of the goddess Poverty. Perhaps you have personally known her for five minutes, at least. This is long enough to become the faultless workman that you are. With me it is different. For many years she was my only refuge, my patient inspirer, my only hostess. It is to her that I owe the fact that I never could say, "I cannot." So, I have retained for her a profound and tender adoration. To write a drinking song which will be well written one has to write one by the bedside of one's dying friend. And, since I am reverting to thoughts of love, who can flatter himself that he was ever loved if not the one who was loved when he had not a penny?

I admit that the adorable poem of love and poverty has been spoiled by sentimentalists. Lisette dressed too well. Beranger says in his song that he learned later who paid for her gowns. Don't you think that he might have known at once that somebody paid for them? The poverty of my youth was pure, worthy, quite unlike the pretentious Bohemians which have since come to light. It concealed sufferings nobly borne, but what infinite and profound pleasures it knew!

Who was poorer ever, who was more obstinately poor, than Balzac? He was constantly besieged by Sheriffs, he had an infinity of debts which fell on him like drops of water and finally submerged him. Could he be otherwise than poor? Did he not have to be poor in order to interview a grand, purely ideal world which later became the true world, for reality is a slave which must obey, and it is its duty to mold itself on the conception of a man of genius. To see millions, he had to be out of them. If he had been in them he would not have seen them at all. And the quantity of women whom he created—what other muse than poverty could have been capable of inspiring them? To see so many women adorable and various, so many candles at noon—should not one be too poor to have ever seen any?

Puvis de Chavannes is poor, but who was ever poorer than Eugene Delacroix? He was often very glad to give for $8 to a model a great lot of panels and canvases. Once Dumas the younger admired a Pieta which the painter had just finished and for which the dramatist at present regularly refuses every day $8,000.

"Is this canvas for sale?" asked Dumas.

"Oh!" said Delacroix, "you might say it is to be not sold, since nobody will buy it."

"But what is the price?" asked Dumas.

"One hundred dollars," replied Delacroix.

Dumas put the money on the table, and Delacroix exclaimed: "Sacrebleu! You are brave." Certainly Dumas was brave. You have to be brave always not to be a fool.

Rachel, whose life was complete, was poor before she was wealthy. She walked on velvet carpets and wore jewels of a Queen. But it was a good thing for her that she had played the guitar in the doors of Mnemosyne and that she had walked in mud, for she could reign without the conventional ideas of Princedom and be like a Princess made on purpose.

Yet there are epochs when one must choose. Do you imagine Sarah Bernhardt not rich, not wearing gold and diamonds, not traveling in special cars, not living in a fairy palace where there are tall, rare plants in golden vases?

In my youth how becoming were modesty and poverty to Marie Dorval! One night as she was coming out of the playhouse she saw a long line of men on the sidewalk and asked why it was there and what the people were waiting for. "They are waiting to see you pass," said Frederick Lemaitre. "You are the public's idol. You are celebrated." She was celebrated, but she did not know that she was celebrated, and her managers paid her as if they did not know either. When she died there were four copper cents on her mantelpiece, and no more. Dumas pawned his cross of the Legion of Honor and all his other decorations to pay for her funeral.

But who is better, Meissonier or Delacroix, Detaille or Puvis de Chavannes? Of course, you know that Meissonier and Detaille are caligraphers, not artists. LUCAS VAN UDEN.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

The Bicycle Had No Attractions.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There is no scarcity of old people who have never ridden on cars or steamboats, but few, we suppose, with a record like that of Mrs. Rebecca Barbor of South Deer Isle, recently deceased at the age of eighty-two years, who told a neighbor last Fall that she never rode on any other vehicle than a hand sled in her life. She emphatically declined the offer of the aforesaid neighbor that she could enjoy a new experience by trying a short trip on his bicycle.

PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

How the Young Republic Came Into this Vast Possession.

NAPOLEON WAS ANXIOUS TO SELL

He Preferred to Let Us Have It for a Comparatively Small Sum Than to Lose It to England.

There is an incident in our country's history which is as full of unusual even startling features of romance as anything that ever transpired in a nation's existence. It involves the circumstances of the Louisiana purchase, a mighty transaction, that gave to the young Republic "Louisiana and all that portion of the American Continent extending northward to the tides that flow into the Pacific." This term long included the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, nearly all of Kansas, the Indian Territory, the major portion of Colorado, both the Dakota States, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon—in all 900,000 square miles.

For the incidents in this narration which relate to the American part of the transaction the writer is indebted to Gen. George W. Monroe, a near relative of the President of that name, who permitted extracts to be made from letters written by his kinsman—our Minister to France when the Louisiana Purchase was effected—and, on the French side, to data from the memoranda of M. Cambacérès, the close friend of the Vicomte de St. Denis, whose grandson allowed the papers mentioned to be examined.

The treaty of Amiens, made in March, 1802, between France on the one side and Great Britain, Spain, and the Dutch Republic on the other, did not long endure. It was broken in May, 1803. Foreseeing or anticipating her own action, England—mistress of the seas—began hostilities by seizing everything French on the ocean that she could. This was commenced even before the breaking off of the treaty relations between herself and France. The latter nation had no adequate means of retaliation at hand. Her fleet was unequal to that of England. While the army was fairly effective, no one was better aware than the First Consul, Bonaparte, that the arms of the French were as inferior as was the tactical system and method of organization.

But it was in hard cash that France was most lacking. The embargo against England had greatly injured the trade of France with that nation in woven fabrics, particularly silks and velvets, and the wine merchants of South France so clamored that Napoleon was compelled to make his edicts less rigorous to them.

Meantime, Great Britain was "preparing for a death grapple with the Corsican," as the Prime Minister, Addington, stated in a private letter to Lord Whitworth, British Ambassador to the French Republic. It was not a time when great national loans were a feature of finance. Where the money to float his immense schemes was to come from the master of France could not see. He needed 100,000,000f., not in assignats, at a depreciation of 25 per cent., but in gold. He wanted money that all Europe would recognize as beyond question. With this amount in hard metal, Bonaparte realized that he would have twice the sum in good credit at home. This was the situation in France Jan. 1, 1803.

The First Consul was absorbed, preoccupied. He had directed the attendance of Cambacérès, the Archchancellor, and Lebrun, Lord Treasurer of France, for that evening. He wished to discuss the money question with them. Bonaparte had many very unusual qualities, but one which was unique in his great character. He never asked for advice. "Relate to me," he would say to an official, "the precise conditions with which I must contend. I will find the means to deal with them." And he always worked the problem out alone.

A dispatch that day from Admiral Villeneuve (who was in command of the French fleet then cruising in West Indian waters) contained very disquieting information. It informed the Minister of Marine, and through him Napoleon, that from a sure source he had learned of England's intention to attack France through her colonies, and the first blow would fall upon the thriving young City of New-Orleans. The information had been conveyed to the American Minister, Mr. Monroe, who was to have audience with the First Consul Jan. 3 and consider what steps the two nations might jointly take to ward off the threatened blow. It was almost as great a peril to the young Republic as it was to France. With the mouth of the Mississippi River in possession of France's hereditary foe and the bitter enemy of the sixteen States constituting the American Union, the great tide of commerce then setting southward from Pittsburg to the sea would be completely cut off or greatly injured and restricted.

Up to this time the commercial conditions between the two countries had been of the most liberal nature. France had made to our enterprising tradesmen southward concessions of the most and most friendly character. New-Orleans, indeed, was a free port to inland commerce, which was in the hands of Americans alone. This liberality was creating the Cities of Cincinnati and Louisville, and the smaller river towns were thriving. It was making the young West rich. Should all this prosperity be checked in a day? "Do everything in your power," wrote President Jefferson to our Minister at Versailles, "to protect and foster the inland trade of our people with the Southwest."

"I will see if the Americans cannot help us," said Cambacérès, as he was taking leave of the First Consul that evening.

"Do you know, I have been thinking of that, too," replied Bonaparte, as he placed his fine, white hand on the forlorn colleague's shoulder. "I have something in my mind that may change the fortunes of France. Do not speak to Mr. Monroe until my audience with him, which will be after the morning levee is over Jan. 3."

Unfortunately, Mr. Monroe at this time did not understand the French language well enough to follow a speaker who talked as rapidly as did Bonaparte. So the intervention of an interpreter was necessary. "We are not able alone to defend the Colony of Louisiana," the First Consul began. "Your new regions of the Southwest are almost as deeply interested in its remaining in our hands as we are in retaining it. Our fleet is already not equal to the needs of the French Nation. Can you not help us to defend the mouth of the Mississippi River?"

"We could not take such a step," said Monroe, "without a treaty offensive and defensive. Our Senate is really the treaty-making power, and it is against us now. The President, Mr. Jefferson, is my friend as well as my official superior. Tell me, General, what have you in your mind?"

Napoleon did not at once reply. He was walking the room, with his quick, nervous step. It was a small private consulting cabinet, adjoining the Salle des Ambassadeurs. The great man had his hands lightly clasped behind him, his head inclined forward, his usual position in deep meditation. "I acquired this great territory, to which the mouth of the Mississippi is the gateway," he finally answered, "and that she has the right to dispose of it if I will. France cannot now defend and hold it. Rather than see it in England's hands, I would give it to America. But why will your country not buy it from France?" There Bonaparte stopped.

In a second Mr. Monroe's face was like a flame. What a diplomatic feat it would be for him! What a triumph for the Administration of Jefferson to add such a territory to the Nation's domain! The Southern Senators and members, with those of Pennsylvania, whose City of Pittsburg was doing a great Southwest trade, would favor the purchase, for the production of cotton was beginning to be immensely profitable. All the really valuable cotton land not in the States already was in the territory mentioned.

The purchase would strengthen the South beyond words. Then, too, the United States would control the Mississippi River, which now drains seventy-three States. And he—James Monroe! What a place would his be in his country's history! His name would be linked indissolubly with the creation of a new national domain. Already had Virginia given to the Republic the immense Northwest Territory—now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, part of Minnesota, and all of Wisconsin. Then she had followed this bestowal of a kingdom by the gift of Kentucky, the superb. And now—and now there came, for the future time in the brief life of the Nation, an opportunity for him—a Virginian, too—to render as grand a service to the common country as had ever been given by any son—save one—that Virginia had borne or reared!

No man born of woman was a better judge of his fellows than Bonaparte. He read the thoughts of the man before him as though they were on a written scroll. He saw the emotions of his soul. "Well, what do you think of my plan?" asked General Bonaparte.

"The matter, Citizen General, is so vast in its direct relations to my country and what may result from it that it dazes me," the Minister replied. "But the idea is magnificent. It deserves to emanate from a mind like yours." Mr. Monroe spoke with deep feeling. He never flattered. The look of truth was in his eyes, its ring in his voice. The First Consul bowed low.

"I must send a special dispatch at once to President Jefferson," said Monroe, "touching this matter. My messenger shall take the first safe passage to America."

"The Blonde, the swiftest vessel in our navy, leaves Brest at once, with orders to the West Indian fleet. I will detain her thirty-six hours, till your dispatches are ready. Your messenger shall go on our ship," the First Consul said.

"But how much shall I say the territory will cost us?" The great Corsican was just ending the conversation. It had been full two hours long. He came up to the American Minister, and, after a moment, spoke: "Between nations who are really friends there need be no chaffering. Could I defend this territory, not all the gold of the world would buy it. But I am giving to a friend what I cannot keep. I need 100,000,000f. in coin, or its equivalent in bullion. Whatever action we take must be speedy. Above all, let there be absolute secrecy and silence," and Bonaparte bowed our Minister out. The audience was ended.

"Now, what can be going on between the master of France and the American?" asked Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, as he offered his snuffbox to his confrère and rival diplomat, Nesselrode. The dark-faced Russian shook his head as he daintily dipped his finger and thumb into the "Prince's Mixture," a famous snuff at that time. Within the hour it was known to every Ambassador and Minister in Paris that Bonaparte had been closeted for two full hours with the American envoy, while Lord Whitworth, British Ambassador, with Metternich and Nesselrode, waited for an audience. Nothing but affairs the most urgent could have caused such a causerie. What could it mean? "I suspect it concerns England," wrote Lord Whitworth that night to Addington, Prime Minister, in a confidential note, relating the incident; "but how or in what way I cannot perceive." By the end of the week the circumstance had been communicated to the English Minister at Washington, with orders to keep a particularly close watch upon events.

Monroe wrote very fully of the matter to Jefferson and also to Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. He knew Macon to be one of the ablest statesmen of his time. The negotiation was kept a profound secret until Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Macon could sound a majority of their own party in Congress. The New-England delegation alone made any active objection. Mr. Burr, Vice President, brought over New-York and Pennsylvania. "We have too much territory now to defend," said Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts. Mr. Adams followed in the same strain. Indeed, Mr. Quincy declared in the debate in secret session on this question that the Louisiana Purchase, without his State's consent, in his opinion, would justify Massachusetts in retiring from the Union.

The main difficulty was for the United States to procure the ready money. Bonaparte had consented to reduce his demand to 75,000,000f. But this was no small sum to the struggling young nation, which needed money on all sides. The Revolutionary veterans were clamoring for arrears of pay, still due, and pensions. Then the country was trying to build a navy. It had the Ohio, the Indiana, and the Northwestern frontier to defend. Hard cash was dreadfully scarce. The Nation was land poor. But with Stephen Girard as chief agent, and Richard Rush and Morris to assist, the then young Dutch house of Hope conducted the business to a successful ending, aided in London by their correspondents, the Barings—sons of old Franz Baring, a successful money dealer, whose successors had gone into banking. The accepted bills for 25,000,000f. at four months, and equal sums at eight and twelve months, drawn against the United States Treasury, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were sold at par. They were divided into sums of 50,000f. and 100,000f. for the convenience of purchasers. When the London bankers learned that the Dutch capitalists were quietly purchasing these bills, two brokers, representing the Bank of Scotland and the Rothschilds respectively, offered to take one-half the sum total. But the bills were already placed. Their bids were declined.

It was a great stroke of business for Stephen Girard. He made about $100,000 in commissions alone. It led to his appointment to be naval agent for the French fleets in the United States, an office of great dignity and profit, for he was the person with whom the French Government placed its money for the maintenance of its fleets on the North American and West Indian stations. So it happened that Mr. Girard had always on hand great sums in gold, subject to the orders of the commanding officers of the French fleets on the stations named.

In many ways the Louisiana purchase was a good diplomatic stroke for our country. It gave the United States a credit and standing abroad that has never been lessened or lowered. It was the re-creation of France. The First Consul had long seen the need of rear

MR. TOOKER'S FINE PLAY

Enabled Him to Defeat Mr. Hoyt Easily at Racquets.

STRONG DRIVES. ACCURATE PLACING

The Boston Player Was in Excellent Form and Puzzled His Opponent by Very Clever Corner Work.

The second game of the tournament for the amateur racquet championship was played in the west court at the Racquet and Tennis Club, on West Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. The contestants were J. S. Tooker of Boston and J. S. Hoyt of this city. The result was an easy victory for the Boston player, who was in splendid form, and played with rare accuracy and skill, his drives being sharp, strong, and accurate and his placing from Hoyt's service being puzzling in the extreme to the younger player.

It took the handsome Boston expert but half an hour to win the three games, and, save in the first three hands of the third game, Mr. Hoyt seemed to be completely at his mercy.

Some of the sharp cuts made by Tooker, the lively volleying by both men in a couple of the sets, and the clever returns made evoked lively applause from the gentlemen who watched the games. Among the spectators were Messrs. E. La Montagne, O. W. Bird, T. F. Havemeyer, George Work, T Suffern Tailer, F. R. Hitchcock, W. S. Eddy, G. T. Maxwell, Dr. Otis, Gouverneur Kortright, L. Vaughn Clark, D. C. Clark, J. Otto Donner, L. M. Greer, J. W. Henning, Archie Thompson, H. K. Vingut, G. F. Vingut, Joseph Harriman, W. S. Stewart, H. M. Harriman, J. C. Tappen, Prof. Louis Bignell, J. McNeel, H. H. Crocker, J. W. Lapsley, Arthur Blake, and C. H. Mackey.

The first game began with Mr. Hoyt serving, but, failing to score, Mr. Tooker put 2 to his credit in his first hand, and, both through placing and service, secured a lead which he held handily all through the game. A favorite stroke of Mr. Tooker, which proved a puzzle to Mr. Hoyt, was to drive the little kid-covered ball into the left-hand corner of the court, just above the "tell-tale" board. The ball would shoot back, with a long, straight bounce, so sharp that when it struck the floor of the court, it drove toward the player at such an acute angle that it was almost impossible to catch it with the racquet, particularly as the ball was sure to return close to the left-hand wall of the court. This was the most effective play for the Boston man, and most of Mr. Hoyt's misses were made as a result of his inability to catch the ball on the return from these drives.

Mr. Tooker used this play very effectively in the second game also, through which game he seemed to have Mr. Hoyt completely at his mercy, the latter failing to come near the form he had shown in his practice for this series of games. In his second hand, Mr. Tooker secured 4 aces before surrendering his hand to Mr. Hoyt, who managed to get in an effective corner stroke that the clever Bostonian could not return. From the third to the sixth hands the play was rather weak by both men, as they failed to get good return strokes, but in his seventh hand Mr. Tooker braced up considerably, and made a stand for 3 which he improved in the next hand by making 4 aces, thus winning the game by 15 to 3. Mr. Hoyt's play seemed weak in this game, a fact which may have been entirely due to the fact that Mr. Tooker played so brilliantly, placing the ball with such wonderful accuracy that the return was on what was nearly always the off side of the court for his opponent.

The third game was the most evenly contested of the series, Mr. Hoyt making a good stand from the beginning, playing with rare good judgment and making some brilliant strokes in his returns. Both failed to score in their first hand, but in the second, after Mr. Tooker had made a stand for 5 points, Mr. Hoyt responded with 2, and followed this with 5 cleverly-scored points in his third hand, thus securing for the first time a lead over the Bostonian, which he held until the sixth hand was played out, when the score was "10 all." It was "11 all" at the close of the eighth hand, and then Mr. Tooker made a strong stand, and, with difficult service, clever placing, and puzzling returns and drives, he succeeded in scoring 4 points, thus winning the set and the match, 15 to 11.

Following is the score in detail:

FIRST GAME.

Tooker	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	—15
Hoyt	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	—5

Aces by service—Tooker, 6; Hoyt, 3. Aces by placing—Tooker, 4; Hoyt, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 5; Hoyt, 1.

SECOND GAME.

Tooker	1	4	1	0	1	1	3	4	—15
Hoyt	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Aces by service—Tooker, 5; Hoyt, 1. Aces by placing—Tooker, 4; Hoyt, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 6; Hoyt, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Tooker	0	5	0	1	1	3	0	1	4—15
Hoyt	0	2	5	1	2	0	1	0	—11

Aces by service—Tooker, 4; Hoyt, 4. Aces by placing—Tooker, 6; Hoyt, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 5; Hoyt, 5.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of aces—Tooker, 45; Hoyt, 19. Aces by service—Tooker, 15; Hoyt, 8. Aces by placing—Tooker, 14; Hoyt, 4. Aces by opponent's miss—Tooker, 16; Hoyt, 7. Total number of hands—Tooker, 24; Hoyt, 22. Time of match—30 minutes. Referee—E. La Montagne, Jr. Marker—George Standing.

This afternoon at 3:30 Mr. Tooker will play Mr. Perkins, who was beaten by Mr. La Montagne in the opening game on Monday.

OPINIONS ON CYCLE SHOWS.

The National Board of Trade to Get an Expression of Views.

Secretary A. Kennedy Child of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has sent the following self-explanatory letter to makers of bicycles and dealers throughout the United States:

The Executive Committee of the Cycle Board of Trade, to which was referred all matters pertaining to future cycle shows, desires an expression from the trade and all interested in this matter to answer the following questions:

1. Are you in favor of one or two cycle shows?
2. What city or cities do you prefer?
3. What dates do you recommend?
4. How many days should each exhibition remain open?
5. How many days should elapse between the closing of one show and the opening of the other?
6. If two shows are given, which section, East or West, should be given first?
7. The Executive Committee will appreciate any practical suggestions as to the management of future shows that you may wish to offer.

The Executive Committee will also appreciate the courtesy of a prompt reply, addressed to the Secretary, at Hartford, Conn., that he may present the same at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held in New-York on Feb. 25.

CYCLIST "CHARLEY" MURPHY.

His Locomotive Pacing Plan Only a Romancer's Creation.

The stories about locomotive pacemaking and one-hundred-thousand-dollar damage suits that have been going the rounds in connection with "Charley" Murphy are not meeting with the approval of that prince of speed merchants. In fact, what time "Charley" has to spare apart from adoration of his new racing wheel is given to denying the publications. This is how he put it yesterday:

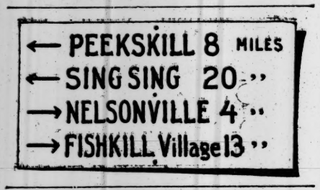
"I never have said that I was going to ride with a locomotive pacing me, but I will tell you how the story started. It was talking with friends in the presence of a newspaper man one day, and said I intended this year to put the mile straightaway record nearer the one-minute mark. I was asked who was going to pace me, and replied that my plans were private. One of the party said: 'Well, you never will do it unless you ride behind a locomotive.' I suppose that gave the reporter's imagination the push-off, and made him think he had guessed the scheme, for next morning he printed the announcement that I would ride a mile for the record with an engine pacing me.

"I have not made any plans yet, as a matter of fact. All I can say now is that I am going to ride a Humber, and will have a trainer to do the worrying while I keep down to riding. If my trainer wants me to ride behind a comet on the wheel I have selected I'll do it, to say nothing of a locomotive. Concerning the one-hundred-thousand-dollar suit it is said I have begun against the trolley company, it is an exaggeration. I have instituted a damage suit for $20,500, and never have talked of any larger figures. I was hurt internally in the collision on New-Year's Day, and may yet find that I am unfit for racing. I am under a doctor's care now, and not riding a bit."

POTTER'S GUIDE-BOARDS.

Arrangements Completed to Furnish the Wheelmen's Indicators.

Judging by the way Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen is working on his guide-board scheme, it will not be that official's fault if the public highways are not soon properly designated. He has made arrangements for the manufacture of



steel boards, lettered and thoroughly painted, at Schenectady, and they will be furnished at a nominal cost.

The signs will be furnished in two sizes—28 by 15, selling for 80 cents, and 28 by 8, selling for 45 cents. In a day or two Mr. Potter will send out circular letters to every Road Commissioner in his division, telling about the signboards which the State roads are now so much in need of. By this means it is expected to introduce the subject pretty thoroughly.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the style of the signs. A number of styles were discussed before a selection was made. The one selected is considered to be the best yet designed.

More Local Consuls.

Another batch of Division Consuls was announced yesterday by Chief Consul Potter of the Empire State Division. The list will interest all cyclists, and is as follows: Amsterdam, J. A. Barkhuff; Alfred, Charles M. Post; Brooklyn, Frank L. Miller; Bainbridge, William L. Clark; Ballston Spa, R. M. Medbery; Burnt Hills, John S. Cotton; Babylon, Edward B. Sammis; Cambridge, Eliot B. Norton; Canandaigua, William H. Welch; Canastota, E. B. Roberts; Castleton, William K. Smith; Catskill, Samuel E. Holt; Champlain, J. H. Crook; Cooperstown, R. R. Russell; Coxsackie, Francis Worden; Cuba, Fred Lown; Canaan-Four-Corners, Rolland C. Drowne; Claverack, Charles P. Heermance; Delhi, James E. Harper; Dunraven, A. E. McLean; East Aurora, Charles N. Pocket; East Syracuse, Henry Tiffany; Eastville, Roy J. Nash; Edmeston, A. R. Deming; Fayetteville, Arthur C. Agan; Fulton, Dr. W. J. Watson; Floral Park, George H. McCoun; Fordham Heights, Charles F. Spaulding; Fort Hunter, Milton Devendorf; Florida, Arthur Morris; Gloversville, De Witt G. Saltzman; Glens Falls, James G. Budd; Greenbush, Carrie V. Bishop; Garrison, J. W. Garrison.

Grand-View-on-Hudson, J. Edward Carpenter, Jr.; Glen Cove, Charles C. Johnson; Gardiner, the Rev. John B. McGrath; Hamilton, Frederick H. Howard; Hoosick Falls, A. Melvin Jones; Hammondsport, H. Y. Rose; Hermon, K. D. Brown; Hobart, J. B. Rich; Johnstown, Dr. William H. Colgrove; Kenwood, E. Deming Smith; Middletown, G. M. Millspaugh; Marathon, T. R. Clark; Mechanicsville, Charles B. Nellson; Middleburg, Pierre Danforth; Montgomery, Dr. E. Ross Elliott; Mount Morris, A. T. Hill; Madrid, W. J. Brouse; Munnsville, C. H. S. Lowe; Newark Valley, L. H. Smith; New-Lebanon, William C. Schalck.

New Paltz, Otto B. Schmid; New-York Mills, Dr. Ira M. Comstock; Nahuet, Lewis H. Hufton; Nichols, George M. Cady; Ogdensburg, E. C. J. Smith; Oneida, W. G. Hill; Oscawana-on-Hudson, M. H. Dyckman; Peekskill, Robert Valentine; Port Jervis, Dr. James J. Mills; Rouse's Point, H. E. Bissell; Ripley, George W. Onthank; Roxbury, Arthur F. Bouton; Ramapo, Marcel Primeveau; Richmond Hill, J. P. Williams; Syracuse, F. A. Price; Saratoga Springs, Charles N. Huibert; St. Johnsville, Clarence E. Taylor; Silver Creek, Fred W. Thomas; Sanitaria Springs, F. E. Churchill; Sayville, George P. Armstrong; Sag Harbor, Charles E. Wells, M. D.; Spuyten Duyvil, James Cook; Sea Side, John J. McEntee; Sloatsburg, Edna Allen; Troy, Charles E. Wilson; Valatie, Irving M. Miller; Warwick, F. O. Beattie; White Plains, Charles L. Onderdonk; Whitesborough, Arthur F. Senn; Washingtonville, Dr. M. H. Du Bois, Wayne, H. L. Hill; Webster, T. C. Carson; Yonkers, H. W. Pagan; Suffern, William S. Slavin; Babylon, Dr. Alfred Meyer; Whitney's Point, L. T. Wilcox.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Chief Consul of the Empire State Division has got up a form to be used either in the formation of league clubs, or by several persons desiring to join the association in a body. They will be circulated throughout the State during the coming week.

—Cyclists at Gratz, Austria, are rebelling against the payment of a yearly tax for the privilege of owning and riding bicycles. The tax amounts to $2.50. A petition signed by every wheelmen in the place will shortly be presented to the authorities.

—Last week the bicycle sulky was used for the first time in racing over ice at Saranac Lake, this State. Competent judges claim that it is from two to three seconds faster than the trotting sleigh which has been in general use heretofore.

—A road race from Cincinnati to Indianapolis is being planned for early Spring. Costly prizes will be offered and a big entry list is expected. It is hoped to make this affair an annual fixture.

—The midsummer race meet of the Connecticut Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held at Bridgeport on July 4.

—The army officers at West Point have acquired the cycling craze and are laying plans for tours during the season.

—The Philadelphia Cycle Show opens on the 16th inst. and closes on the 23d.

Grand Circuit Racing Dates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 12.—There will be two weeks of racing at the Buffalo Driving Park this season, despite the amendments prohibiting betting and the keen rivalry of the Western tracks. At a meeting of the Stewards of the Grand Circuit at the Iroquois Hotel to-day the following dates were decided upon for race meets this season: Saginaw, July 15-20; Detroit, July 22-27; Cleveland, July 29-Aug. 2; Buffalo, Aug. 6-16; Rochester, Aug. 19-23; New-York, Aug. 27-31.

These horsemen were present at the meeting of the Stewards: D. J. Campau and P. M. Campbell of Detroit, Harry Hamlin and Edward Hawley of Buffalo, William Edwards and S. W. Giles of Cleveland, E. D. J. Hedges of Fleetwood Park, New-York, and George W. Archer of Rochester.

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB MEETING

J. H. Flagler Elected Commodore—Programme for the Season.

The annual meeting of the American Yacht Club was held last night at Delmonico's. Commodore John H. Flagler presided. Secretary Thomas L. Scovill in his report said that there were 206 members of the club a year ago. Since then there have been 23 resignations and 5 members have died. To offset this 18 new members were elected during the year, and 5 who had been dropped were reinstated, so that the total membership is still 206.

Mr. Scovill read a letter from Lieut. Peary dated Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, Aug. 25, 1894. The famous explorer said he had sent to the club a skull and horn of a narwhal. This trophy is now at Mr. Scovill's office, 32 Broadway.

An elaborate programme has been prepared for the coming season. The clubhouse at Milton Point will be opened on June 1. There will be aquatic sports and a naphtha launch race on July 4, the annual regatta on July 5, a race for cabin cats and nineteen-foot open cats on Aug. 10, races for thirty-four-raters, twenty-one-footers, and nineteen-foot open cats on Aug. 30. An attempt will be made to have a steam yacht race, but no date has been fixed for this event.

The following ticket was elected: Commodore—John H. Flagler; Vice Commodore—Caleb G. Evans; Rear Commodore—Charles T. Wills; Secretary—Thomas L. Scovill; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Charles I. Pardee, M. D.; Measurer—Charles H. Haswell; Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee, United States Navy; Trustees—To serve three years, W. H. Starbuck and W. E. Conner; to serve one year, the unexpired term of Mr. E. S. Chapin, resigned, William H. Catlin; to serve one year, the unexpired term of Mr. Clement Gould, deceased, Edwin H. Weatherbee; Regatta Committee—Stuyvesant Wainwright, Chairman; Horace See, Marsells Clark Parsons, Isaiah Paxson, and Simeon Ford.

No Cup for Trial Races.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 12.—Those citizens of Newport who conceived the idea of giving a cup for the trial races off Newport next Fall and were willing to head a subscription list for the purchase of the trophy, have now practically abandoned their purpose. They felt that yachtsmen did not favor racing over any course save that over which the cup is to be defended. In fact, the leaders were indirectly so informed from headquarters of the New-York Yacht Club. Then, too, it got abroad that Newporters were in the scheme for business purposes, and not for patriotism, which is greatly regretted by those who were really heart and soul in the enterprise for the encouragement of yachting.

It is probable that a Newport cup will be offered this year for a race off here during the visit of the New-York squadron, providing time can be found for this extra event.

A Challenge for the Vamoose.

W. J. Arkell recently purchased the steam yacht Marietta and renamed her the Judge. He has taken a great interest in fast steamers. He believes his boat to be one of the fastest around here, and has challenged Frank T. Morrell to race the Vamoose against the Judge for from 50 to 100 miles for $1,000 a side. He wants the stakes to be placed with Chauncey M. Depew.

A Big Southern Fox Hunt.

Members of hunt clubs in this city and vicinity are much interested in the big fox chase that is being arranged at Asheville, North Carolina. The date of the meet has been fixed as Feb. 20, and already quite a large number of New-Yorkers fond of cross-country riding have decided to take a Winter holiday and enjoy the sport. Several cars have been carefully fitted up for the comfort of horses by the Southern Railway Company, and not a few riders will have their favorite mounts at the meet.

BROOKLYN'S INTER-CLUB BOWLERS

Interesting Games Between the Knickerbockers and Columbias.

The representative bowlers of the Columbia, Aurora Grata, and Oxford teams paid a visit to the Knickerbocker, Midwood, and Hanover Clubs last night to compete in the fourteenth round of games in the Brooklyn Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn. Two breaks were made in the schedule. The Lincoln-Carleton series and Montauk-Union League series were postponed, the former until Thursday night and the latter to Friday night.

There was a very large gathering at the Knickerbocker Club Alleys to witness the two games between the home team and the Columbia five. As usual, the fair sex were out in force to encourage their friends. Each team won a game.

Two poorly-contested games were rolled at the Midwood Club. Midwood won the first by the score of 761 to 715. Aurora Grata took the second, defeating the home team by 67 pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.
KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	0	5	5	139
Boocock	4	5	1	183
Simpson	2	4	4	151
Bollinger	2	7	1	184
Remsen	2	2	6	184
Total	10	23	17	784

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	3	3	4	152
Wilson	1	9	1	177
Skelly	1	4	5	129
York	2	5	3	152
O'Connor	0	9	1	170
Total	7	29	15	780

SECOND GAME.
KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	3	5	3	140
Boocock	2	8	5	149
Simpson	2	4	4	156
Bollinger	3	3	4	149
Remsen	3	1	6	149
Total	12	14	24	725

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	1	8	6	130
Wilson	2	5	3	162
Skelly	4	4	2	181
York	0	5	5	129
O'Connor	2	6	2	173
Total	9	23	18	775

FIRST GAME.
MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stein	4	5	3	136
Hubbard	1	6	3	155
Matthews	2	3	5	150
Johnson	2	6	2	164
Haviland	1	5	5	156
Total	10	20	20	761

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	4	2	2	178
Holste	2	4	4	148
Tucker	3	0	7	116
McClennan	3	4	3	161
Morse	1	1	8	112
Total	13	13	24	715

SECOND GAME.
MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stein	0	7	3	152
Hubbard	3	3	4	153
Matthews	0	3	7	119
Johnson	0	3	7	116
Haviland	2	3	5	140
Total	5	19	26	680

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	2	3	5	143
Holste	1	6	3	150
Tucker	1	3	6	129
McClennan	3	2	5	139
Morse	3	5	2	177
Total	10	19	21	747

FIRST GAME.
HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	5	3	2	201
Young	2	4	4	144
Lyon	2	5	3	156
Hawkins	0	3	7	119
Peterkin	4	2	4	161
Total	13	17	20	781

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	6	1	185
Lee	2	4	4	149
Beard	4	5	1	206
Whittelesey	2	5	3	158
Fisher	3	4	3	167
Total	14	24	12	865

SECOND GAME.
HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	3	4	3	171
Young	2	5	3	162
Lyon	4	1	5	165
Hawkins	0	6	4	144
Peterkin	2	6	2	171
Total	11	22	17	813

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	5	3	2	191
Lee	4	1	5	165
Beard	1	6	3	157
Whittelesey	3	1	3	203
Fisher	0	8	2	166
Total	16	19	15	882

Each Team Won a Game.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Orange Athletic Club and the Roseville Athletic Association teams played two games in Morris and Essex League last night, on the Roseville alleys, and each team won a game. The scores:

ORANGE A. C.	First game.	Second game.	ROSEVILLE A. A.	First game.	Second game.
Brown	220	169	Woodruff	133	174
Babcock	175	168	Van Nest	167	194
Aborn	163	162	Chedester	184	162
Timpson	160	144	Badger	180	140
Irving	140	176	Baldwin	147	9191
Total	858	814	Total	811	861

Liberty Bowlers' Games Forfeited.

Six clubs having representative teams in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs met with Chairman Tate at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last evening and settled the Liberty case. Several weeks ago the Liberty Wheelmen's team withdrew, and the Bowling Committee was undecided how to count their remaining games. In order to settle the matter satisfactorily Chairman Tate called a meeting of the Captains of the several teams to discuss the matter and take final action. Six Captains responded, and when a vote was taken on the manner of counting the games, three were for counting them as forfeited, while the other three were for throwing the games out entirely. When the vote was announced, the Chairman sided with those in favor of regarding the games as forfeited, and thus the matter was settled.

INTER-SCHOLASTIC CONTESTS.

New-York and Long Island Schoolboys Will Have Annual Meetings.

The New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association held its regular monthly meeting at Columbia Grammar School yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sykes, who presided, read a letter from the President of the Amateur Athletic Union, to the effect that he did not remember of the Interscholastic Athletic Association games ever having been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union. In consequence, any one competing in its contests must be disqualified.

As many of the boys, upon their graduation from school, often join various athletic organizations, Mr. Sullivan thought that if they should be successful in any events their jealous competitors might protest them. His fears, however, were fully allayed when he learned through a letter from President Sykes that the association's games were conducted under the rules of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which body is recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union.

A letter from Mr. Clark, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Association was also read. He stated therein that his association had resolved to refuse point blank to compete with the New-York association in athletics unless it in turn would hold joint contests in baseball and football with the Long Islanders. Mr. Clark was present to defend the action of the boys across the river. He pointed out that they were undoubtedly weaker in athletics than the New-Yorkers, but that both associations were about equal in baseball and football. Therefore, if the Long Island boys should consent to compete in a contest in which they knew themselves to be inferior, he did not see why the New-York boys should hold back from contests which were equal for both.

The delegates accepted Mr. Clark's view of the matter and decided to accede to his demands. Inter-city contests in baseball, football, and track athletics will therefore be held annually hereafter.

A committee was appointed to look out for the interests of baseball.

Ready for Chicago Swimmers.

The Athletic Committee of the New-York Athletic Club, at a meeting yesterday, decided to play its water polo team against the Chicago Athletic Association team, provided the Chicagoans issue a formal challenge. The Westerners have been trying for some time to meet the New-York Athletic Club swimmers, and a good deal of correspondence has passed between the clubs relative to a contest, but there was trouble over expenses and details.

A letter will be sent to-day to Chicago by the committee agreeing to play three games for the championship of the United States, the games to be played between March 23 and April 15.

The New-York Athletic Club team has recently been reorganized and is confident it can win.

Army Service Athletes Dance.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Army Service Athletic Club held their second annual ball at Stephens's Hotel last night. A score of sleighs, filled with wives, sweethearts, and guests of the members "filed" merrily along the mountain roads. The ballroom and parlors were crowded in spite of the fact that a large number of the detachment were suddenly called out on important duty which admitted of no postponement. The Committee of Arrangements was Robert Scott, William J. Gibbons, and Thomas Deagan. The Reception Committee was Thomas Gillick, Martin McGuinn, James Kennedy, Cornelius Scanlan, and Cornelius Fechely. The Floor Manager was Daniel Herlihy. The Floor Committee was Joseph Cook, Joseph Schreiber, John H. Malquist, and Michael Donnelly.

Princeton's Baseball Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—President Bisbell of the Princeton Baseball Association has given out his schedule of games for the months of March and April, which is as follows:

March 27—Columbia at Princeton.
April 3—Franklin and Marshall at Princeton.
April 10—New-York at New-York.
April 11—Boston at Princeton.
April 13—Baltimore at Baltimore.
April 15—Baltimore at Baltimore.
April 16—Georgetown at Washington.
April 17—Georgetown at Washington.
April 24—Lafayette at Princeton.
April 27—Cornell at Scranton, Penn.
April 29—Cornell at Ithaca.

A series of three games has been arranged with both Yale and Harvard during the months of May and June, but the list of remaining games during these months is not yet complete.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—It has not yet been definitely determined where the Baltimore team will put in its first week of practice on its Southern trip. Macon and Montgomery are thought to be the most desirable places by Manager Hanlon. The tour arranged on the supposition that the Macon baseball grounds can be secured when wanted is as follows: Leave Baltimore March 11; in Macon, Ga., March 12-22; in Montgomery, Ala., March 29 and 23; in New-Orleans, La., March 24-31; in Atlanta, Ga., April 1 and 2; in Raleigh, N. C., April 3; in Danville, Va., April 4; in Roanoke, Va., April 5; in Lynchburg, Va., April 6; in Petersburg, Va., April 8; in Portsmouth, Va., April 9; in Norfolk, Va., April 10; in Richmond, Va., April 11 and 12; in Baltimore, April 13 and 15 with Princeton, and April 16 with Yale.

—The ball players in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Brooklyn have organized a team for the coming season, as follows: Pitcher, Eagan; catcher, Gerrigan; first base, Mason; second base, Hutchinson; third base, Miller; short stop, Dodsworth; left field, Bennet; centre field, Hollingsworth; right field, Cooms; substitutes, Lang, Powers, and Phillips.

—It was the talk in baseball circles yesterday that Amos Rusie had been offered the largest sum paid to any pitcher in the League, but had refused it. President Freedman is said to be a bit anxious about the Hoosier lad, but is firm in his determination to pay him only so much. The sum offered will be cut providing Rusie does not go South with the team.

—The following officers of the Woodstock Baseball Club of Belleville, N. J., have been elected for the ensuing year: Manager—Fred Yako; Secretary—James Comiskey; Treasurer—James Noonan. The club has already made engagements with good teams.

—Word came from Kentucky late on Monday night that Pitcher Meekin had concluded to accept the club's terms, and would forward his contract at once.

—Manager Davis has secured a promising young pitcher in Frank Kraus. He is left-handed, and last season made quite a record in the West.

—The annual meeting of the New-York Baseball Club will be held in Jersey City to-morrow afternoon.

Boxing at the New Manhattan.

There was a large crowd in the gymnasium of the New Manhattan Athletic Club last night to witness the regular weekly boxing bouts. Matchmaker Newman had prepared a good card, and some of the bouts proved very interesting. The best of the night was between "Dolly" Lyons of this city and Frank Zimpher of Buffalo, two 115-pound youths. They fought six rounds of the give-and-take order, and appeared to please the onlookers immensely. At the outset Zimpher had matters his own way, but toward the close the New-Yorker evened up matters, and the bout was decided a draw after six rounds.

Charles Miner of New-York defeated "Mike" Kelly of Rochester. "Marty" McCue of New-York defeated "Dan" Leahy of Boston. "Sam" Tomkins of Astoria won from "Jimmy" Fox of Philadelphia, in five rounds, and "Ed" Listmann was whipped by "Jim" Holmes in one round. Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Jerry" Marshall of Australia were to have taken part in the "wind-up," but Marshall failed to put in an appearance, telegraphing that he was ill.

Billiards by Business Men.

Two games were played in the business men's billiard tournament at Maurice and John's rooms, 85 Nassau Street, last night. The first game, between M. Bergen (160) and C. O'Keefe, (110,) was won easily by the former. Score: Bergen, 160; O'Keefe, 64; Bergen's high run, 14. Average, 2 21-32.

E. Leary (225) defeated George Roux (200) in the second game, the score being Leary, 225; Roux, 162. Leary's high run was 20. Average 2 7-9.

Wants to Try Corbett Again.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—John L. Sullivan is bent upon whipping Corbett before he retires permanently from the prize ring. He left this city this morning, but before taking his departure stated that the reports that he would return to his old profession were untrue. "I only want to have one more fight," he said. "Then I shall leave the ring forever. I want to whip Corbett, the man who licked me, then I am done with the business."

Sullivan talked at length about the coming mill between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, saying that Fitzsimmons had a good chance to win. "If the men fight," said John L., "the contest will not last longer than ten rounds.

"I'm as sound physically as I ever was in my life down to the waist," said the big fellow, "but my legs have gone back on me. I can't depend on them as I used to. An attack of paralysis has left me without the agility I should have."

Outlook for Rowing.

The outlook for rowing in this vicinity this year promises much for this popular sport. The season on the historic Harlem will be far more active than in several years past, judging by the talk of the amateur oarsmen. There are now thirteen clubs on the river, and almost all of them will be represented in the annual Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Association. This event was a big thing in aquatics last year, but it is confidently expected that this season's regatta will be a record breaker, both in point of attendance and number of competitors.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Atalantas, at Paterson; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Meeting of the Larchmont Yacht Club.
Meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, at 8 P. M.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Bicycling.—Meeting of National Assembly League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel; annual election of Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place, 8 P. M.
Meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.
Ball of Rosedale Boat Club, at 412 Washington Street, Hoboken.
Annual dinner of Westchester Horse Show Association, at Delmonico's.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Bowling.—Kings County vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Bushwicks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League.
Racquet championships, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M.
Prospect Wheelmen's reception, at 351 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the National Bicycle Association, at 57 West Twenty-sixth Street, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' Tournament.
Racquet championships, final game, at Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at the American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Manhattans, at Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.
Dog Show at Madison Square Garden.
Entertainment of the Atalanta Wheelmen, at Chester Rew Hall, near Market Street, Newark.

Soldiers Drill and Dance.

The dress parade and reception of the Second Battalion, Seventy-first Regiment, which was to have been held at the armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, but which was postponed on account of the Brooklyn strike, was held last night in the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The four companies of the battalion, B, F, H, and K, were in full-dress uniform. Lieut. Col. Olin conducted the drill, after which the field and staff prizes for 1894, which were won by Company B, were presented to the company.

After the review, dancing began. The large floor of the drill room was thronged with dancers.

Hotels.

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27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Exceptionally low rates by the year. Meals, American and European plans. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

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Select family

THE TROOPS EXONERATED

Verdict of Coroner's Jury on the Killing of Roofer Carney.

DONE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

Witnesses Disagreed in Describing the Militiaman Who Fired the Shot — Officers of the Thirteenth Testify.

A jury, impaneled by Coroner Kene of Brooklyn, at the inquest last night on the death of Thomas Carney, who was shot Jan. 23 by a militiaman of the Thirteenth Regiment, while standing on the roof of 444 Hicks Street, rendered a verdict at midnight last night that Carney died from the result of a bullet wound inflicted by the militia in the strict discharge of its duty.

The jury also exonerated the soldiers from all blame and responsibility for Carney's death.

The inquest was held in the General Sessions Courtroom. For some reason Police Captain Druhan of the Fifteenth Precinct, who made a report to Police Commissioner Welles, in which he claimed that the shooting was unjustifiable, was not called as a witness. No members of the police force were summoned. The jury was out four hours.

Brig. Gen. McLeer and Judge Advocate Edward M. Grout entered the court room together, followed five minutes later by Col. David E. Austen and Major George G. Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Col. Austen and Mayor Cochran sat together in the front row of seats.

Mayor Schieren was subpoenaed. Coroner Kene wanted to question him about the calling out of the troops. But the Mayor pleaded an engagement, and was excused.

The jurors were Charles E. Hall, 156 Montague Street; Jacob M. Ritzheimer, 714 Fourth Avenue; Thomas A. Penner, 765 Washington Avenue; Benjamin Hyams, 193 State Street; Michael Hamilton, 123 Twelfth Street; Alexander C. Schaeffer, 174 Schermerhorn Street; Felix Gallagher, 6 Russell Place; R. C. Flattery, 166 State Street; Julius A. Gross, 176 Atlantic Avenue; George Rehn, 150 Court Street.

Assistant District Attorney Callahan read the report of Dr. Joshua Van Cott, who made the autopsy on the body of Thomas Carney, which showed that he died of a bullet wound in the right hip and abdomen.

The first witness called was Brig. Gen. McLeer. He said that during "the late unpleasantness," he commanded both the First and Second Brigades in Brooklyn. He read Mayor Schieren's order calling for the assistance of the militia to preserve order. In obedience to this call, Gen. McLeer said, he ordered the First Brigade to take the field, which was immediately done.

"Were you in Hicks Street when Carney was shot?" asked Mr. Callahan.

"No, Sir."

"You did not see it?"

"No, Sir."

David Devine, a grocer's clerk, of 428 Henry Street, said he saw Carney shot.

"I was in a store window on the northwest side of Hicks Street, and I saw the militia coming along Hicks Street, shooting right and left at windows, and prodding everybody with bayonets. Carney was on a roof and a soldier picked him off. Carney was stooping as if handling something on the roof when he was shot. He was sideways toward the street, near the edge. I did not see him fall, but I saw the shot fired. I turned my head, and when I looked back Carney was not there.

"The soldiers were all around the car. I saw the man who shot Carney, but I could not pick him out alone now. He was on the sidewalk."

"How many shots did you hear fired?" asked Judge Advocate Grout.

"About twenty-five."

"Did you hear any orders to get back on the roofs?"

"No, Sir."

"How many shots did you hear when Carney fell?"

"Only one."

The witness became confused when asked Carney's exact position when shot. He was not certain whether Carney was on the Harrison Street or Hicks Street side of the roof.

Dennis Flannery of 116 Baltic Street said: "I was standing on the corner when the car escorted by militia came along. The soldiers ordered everybody to get back, and back we got. A soldier waved his hand toward the roof and said 'Step back,' and immediately fired. I did not see Carney. I heard a good many shots, and I could not say that that particular shot killed Carney."

The witness said he had been standing half an hour, but did not see any soldiers on guard for several blocks along Hicks Street before the car came along. He was certain there was none.

"I stood in Hicks Street, near Harrison Street," said Edward Burke of 24 Cheever Place, "when the soldiers came up with the car and ordered everybody inside the houses. A soldier in a brown slouch hat aimed his gun at the roof where Carney was stooping at his work, and fired. He took deliberate aim, and Carney fell. There was only one man on the roof. He was about three feet from the edge, and looking down Harrison Street toward Columbia. He was not looking toward the soldiers. The first company was just passing the house. Carney was outside of a railing which inclosed part of the roof, and when shot he fell against it."

John Knapp of 148 Union Street, testified: "I stood inside Mr. Fisher's grocery, at Harrison and Hicks Streets, when the shooting occurred. I had a view of the streets in all directions. I saw the soldiers advance and heard them shout to the people to get in. One of the first soldiers called to a young man on a roof to get back. The man was peering into the street. The soldier immediately fired and the man disappeared. I at first thought that the bullet struck a post. The soldier had his back toward me and I could not identify him. When he told Carney to get back Carney made an effort to obey, but the soldier fired before he had time. Carney did not seem to have anything in his hand. He had been working on the roof all day. There were no soldiers in advance of the men who escorted the car."

The witness was certain that the trolley wires in Hicks Street were not decorated with dead cats and rags and tin cans.

"How many times did the soldier tell Carney to get back?" asked Judge Advocate Grout.

"Twice, perhaps three times, but I think only twice."

"Will you swear positively that Carney had nothing in his hands?"

"Yes. When told to get away he turned and tried to obey the order."

John Higgins, a printer, said he heard several soldiers shout to a man on a roof to get back, and saw a shot fired right afterward. He did not see Carney on the roof, and did not know he was shot until an ambulance arrived. The soldier who fired wore a cap.

Jeremiah O'Neill of 104 Baltic Street, who was with Carney on the roof at the time of the shooting, was called.

"We were working together," he said, "when the soldiers came in sight. I said to Carney: 'Look at the target procession.' They were running around as if they were playing tag. I saw them shoot, and I said to Carney: 'They are firing bullets.' I told him we had better get out of the way, but he said the soldiers would not shoot us, because we were working. I told him the easiest way was the best, and I started down the roof. The next minute Carney shouts 'I am shot!' He fell against me, and I saw the blood pouring from his back. Carney said, 'I'm murdered.'

"I ran down stairs and met a policeman, and asked him to get an ambulance. I then got some water for Carney. I did not hear any one shout any order to get back from the roof. Carney was following me when he was shot. I was behind the chimney. He may have been standing still at the moment he was shot. My back was turned toward him. I am certain no soldiers were posted along Hicks Street ahead of the men who were escorting the car. Carney had a small tack hammer in his hand when he was shot. I saw pieces of brick flying through the air down Hicks Street before the soldiers came up to where we were. We had walked thirty feet from the Hicks Street edge when Carney was shot."

John Steck of 131 Henry Street said he was working in a store on the corner when the soldiers aimed and he heard a soldier shout: "Get off that roof." Then a shot was fired, and a moment later he heard a man was shot. He did not know whether the soldier who fired was an officer or a private. He was alone.

John Sullivan, a plumber of 104 Sackett Street, said he saw Carney on the roof, and that he held a mop or a broom in his hand. Sullivan said he heard a soldier with a white hat order Carney to get off the roof, and then another soldier raised his gun and shot him.

James Fox of 194 Sackett Street testified that he witnessed the shooting of Carney.

"The soldiers were in front of the car as they came up," he said, "and then an order was shouted to Carney: 'Get off that roof,' and before the words were out of the mouth of the man one shot was fired and Carney fell. Carney was in a stooping position, with something in his hand. His face was toward Columbia Street, but he was standing still.

"I was walking alone along Hicks Street when the soldiers first began to fire," said the witness. "I was not doing anything, but was ordered to get into a doorway."

"The soldiers were big fellows, weren't they?" asked Judge Advocate Grout.

"They were willing to be."

"Did they attack you?"

"They did, and without provocation. They ripped my clothing with their bayonets."

Owen Kane of 471 Hicks Street said that Carney held a tar broom in his hand, and that the soldier who shot him wore a slouch hat.

"All the soldiers," the witness declared, "were drunk. Two shots were fired."

Col. David E. Austen was the first witness for the defense.

Judge Advocate Grout asked that the order instructing Col. Austen to move his regiment to Hicks Street be read, and Assistant District Attorney Callahan read it.

Col. Austen said that his report to Brig. Gen. McLeer contained all that he could tell about the Carney shooting.

Mr. Callahan read the report. Col. Austen said he saw many missiles thrown at the soldiers. He narrowly escaped being struck by a tin pan. Lieut. Col. Watson reported to him that several men who tried to shoot soldiers were arrested.

"There was more shooting done than I would have ordered," said Col. Austen, "but I am satisfied that the soldiers did not do more than was necessary to put down rioting and disorder. One of my men was struck on the head, and had to have a piece of bone taken out, and I believed such work could be most quickly stopped by radical measures."

"A United States Army officer accompanied your men?" asked Mr. Callahan.

"Yes," said Col. Austen, "but I forget his name. His card was given to me in confidence, and I handed it to the brigade commander."

Col. Austen's report quoted Capt. Mayer as reporting to him that several shots were fired, and one man was shot.

"Who was in advance of the battalion that did the shooting?" asked Mr. Callahan.

"Major Cochran. He was detailed to take charge of three companies in advance. He was instructed to make everybody go inside and down the side streets half a block. That was done on account of the inefficiency of the Police Captain of that precinct and the sympathy of his men with the strikers.

"The trolley wires were hung with tin pans. So many obstacles were put in the way of the car that I had to have a halt sounded by bugle, and when we had cleared the way the advance was sounded. The mob in Hicks Street had to be driven ahead at the point of the bayonet. Pistol shots were fired at the soldiers, and I suppose it was in reply to such a fusillade that Carney was shot by one of our men."

Capt. W. E. C. Mayer of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, said his company was ordered from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue to Atlantic Avenue and Henry Street to move the crowds gathered at that point. The company then joined the other soldiers in escorting the car through Hicks Street.

"Near where Carney was shot," said Capt. Mayer, "I saw a man deliberately hurl a bottle into the street, and it fell at the foot of a soldier. He was fired at. At Harrison Street the car stopped, and I saw two men on a roof. I called out: 'Get off that roof!' half a dozen times. One man disappeared, but the other remained. He had something in his hand. I could see him from his knees up. He was looking down at me into Hicks Street. I heard several shots fired, and he turned, hopped on one leg, and disappeared. Then the advance was sounded. I did not know he was shot until we got to Hamilton Ferry. I don't know who fired the shot that killed Carney.

"I did not order the shot fired, but I did shout: 'Get off that roof.' I had about fifty men of my company, and there were three or four other companies there. I heard a number of pistol shots fired at us. I saw one man, on my way back, fire a pistol from a window, and a soldier shot at him and missed him by about an inch. All sorts of missiles were thrown at us. The next day our men found a quantity of brick on the tops of buildings."

Major Genrge G. Cochrane, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was called.

"When I reached Henry Street and Atlantic Avenue," he said, "Col. Austen ordered me to take the advance down Hicks Street.

"What do you know about the shooting of Carney?" asked Mr. Callahan.

"I don't know anything about the shooting of Carney. I did not know any shots were fired until we got home. I was in charge of the advance guard, and not one of our guns was loaded. We had to drive a few people into houses, but we did not shoot at anybody. There is a State law which requires that no guns shall be loaded except when necessary, and in this instance we were especially careful to see that there were no bullets in our guns."

This ended the testimony, and Coroner Kene addressed the jury.

"The troops were called out according to law," said Coroner Kene. "The Mayor had the undoubted right to call upon the militia if he deemed it necessary. The shooting was done by a soldier in the exercise of his duty. The statutes say that soldiers shall not be held civilly or criminally liable for any act done while in the performance of duty."

Mr. Callahan asked Coroner Kene to charge the jury that the soldier who shot Carney was accountable to the civil authorities if the jury believed the shooting was recklessly done.

Judge Advocate Grout opposed the request, but Coroner Kene said the jury could judge of the facts and merits of the case, and the jurymen retired.

THE WEALTH OF NEW-YORK

William M. Ivins's Address to the Nineteenth Century Club.

WASTE IN SPENDING CITY MONEY

Power of Removal Bill, He Declares, Establishes an Autocracy That the People May Yet Be Sorry For.

"The Wealth of New-York" was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, held at Sherry's last evening. The large ballroom in which the meeting was held was crowded by an intelligent and appreciative audience, among which were many handsomely-gowned women.

Walter H. Page presided, and the discussion was opened by William M. Ivins, who made a most interesting argument, bristling with facts and figures. He said, in part:

We cannot discuss the wealth of a city without first discovering what a city is. We cannot understand its magnitude or how it should be handled or managed unless we realize how novel the situation is. I call your attention in the first place to the fact that within the last ten years we have spent for the administration of the affairs of this city $500,000,000.

Let us try to recall New-York of an earlier day. The first police investigation, so called, was made by a committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the condition of the watchmen's caps, which was about 100 years ago. You can contrast that with the police investigation held recently in this city. In 1787 the police force of this city consisted of a Captain and twenty-eight men. To-day the department consists of a force of over 3,000 men, and the annual cost is over $5,000,000.

Down to 1856, $50,000,000 per year will cover the largest gross expenditure of our national Government for all purposes, exclusive of war charges. This is less than the annual expenditure of New-York City at the present time.

In 1860 the National Government spent $77,000,000, and $14,000,000 of this was on account of the principal of the debt. The total expenditure of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to-day is nearly equal to the total expenditure of the United States Government at the outbreak of the war in 1861.

In 1790 the entire population of the United States was 3,929,000—no more than the aggregation of the metropolitan district. The total city population, so called, was only 131,000. The expenditures of New-York City during the last ten years have been $500,000,000, or as much as the total expenditure for all national purposes from 1791 to 1820.

Leaving out army, navy, and pensions, New-York City is now spending annually for its municipal civil service about one-quarter as much as is being spent by our National Government.

The cost of the government of the City of New-York averages from $45,000,000 to $55,000,000 per annum.

The entire civil service of the United States in every department in 1890 cost but about $63,000,000, or only $9,000,000 more than the gross expenditure by New-York for all purposes in the same year.

For public purposes the wealth of the city consists, first, of its direct holdings or domain, and, second, of its taxable wealth. The source of its wealth was secured, first, through royal grant; secondly, through purchase. Its great water front, which is property of the greatest value, it acquired under royal charters; its parks, its public buildings, its courthouses, station houses, schoolhouses, fire-engine houses it has acquired by purchase.

In 1872 the aggregate value of its real estate was estimated at $277,000,000. Two years later another valuation was made, and the total estimate was $559,000,000. This is, however, no realizable wealth.

In the annual expenditure of $50,000,000 to $55,000,000, about $35,000,000 on an average is raised by taxes; the balance comes from the so-called general fund.

"The results obtained by the expenditure of these vast sums annually for the support of the Municipal Government we have seen for ourselves, in the work of the Street-Cleaning Department, the Department of Public Works, and the Police Department. These bad results are due in great measure to the apathy of the citizens, who do not take sufficient interest in these matters."

Mr. Ivins then alluded to the lack of a proper system in the administration of the finances of the city. There is no body, he said, on which is imposed the duty and responsibility of formulating an annual budget, as is done in the large cities of Europe. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in this city receives from the heads of departments estimates of the amount of money they will need for the coming year, and the board and they appropriate the money as they choose. Continuing, Mr. Ivins said:

"No large corporation conducted in such a loose manner would be a money-making concern. The trouble is, the Municipal Government is carried on as a money-spending and not a money-making corporation. There are no men in the City Government trained for the duties they are called upon to perform. There is no career for such men, as their position depends on the whim of the political 'boss.' Under these circumstances, the City Government is wasteful, and the citizens are unwilling to allow the waste to continue through their apathy and want of interest in public affairs."

Prof. Giddings of Columbia College and Dr. Glieb of Kansas made short addresses on the same subject from different points of view.

Mr. Ivins, in closing the discussion, called the attention of the audience to the fact that in 1883 there were 8,300 persons on the city pay-roll, and in ten years this number had increased to 13,000, which does not include the laborers directly employed by the city, or employed by contractors doing city work. This army of men, he said, had no interest in keeping the tax rate low, but rather in keeping it high, as the taxes fell on the land and the buildings upon it.

"Legislators are prepared to pass almost any law," he continued, "under pressure, particularly from newspapers. One newspaper, to increase its circulation, started a bread fund, and invited all the beggars and tramps for miles around to come and get bread.

"Our city was at once overrun with an army of tramps and vagrants. Some one suggested an appropriation of $1,000,000 to give work to the unemployed, and not one man in public life had the manhood to oppose the proposition. The money was appropriated and spent in making needless and unsightly paths in the Riverside Drive, but the needy poor got none of it.

"The large cities in Europe are well governed by their Mayors and Councils. This is representative government in its best form, but in New-York City we have declared that representative government is a failure, and we have set up an imperial democracy. By the hasty passage of a bill by the Legislature we have abandoned a representative government, and in this city of 2,000,000 inhabitants have set up an autocrat to do as he wills.

"Government by a good dictator may be the best government, but the time will come for the bad dictator to be in power. I say now that we may seriously rue what we have done. By the abolition of government by Mayor and Council we are running a great danger, and in the future we may have to pay a great price for it."

FOUNDER'S DAY AT COOPER UNION

Celebrated Under the Auspices of the Alumni Association.

Founder's Day was celebrated by an entertainment in Cooper Union last night, under the auspices of the Alumni Association of that institution, it being the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper.

John F. O'Rourke, President of the association, acted as Chairman. The exercises were begun with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church. The music, which was excellent, was by Miss E. Ora Barnum, T. Clark, and Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and selections from the speeches and writings of Peter Cooper were read by Charles H. J. Dilz. Miss Florence E. Ellis read Washington's farewell address.

Walter C. Hyatt spoke of Peter Cooper as a mechanic and referred to his inventive genius.

John O'Connell said that if the employers of labor and heads of great corporations to-day would emulate Peter Cooper's example there would be no strikes.

Recorder John W. Goff spoke of the Cooper Union as a means for self-culture and eulogized the character and munificence of its founder.

MR. HILL TO EXPOSE SHAM REFORM

Will Compare Civil Service Records of the Post Office Department With Republican Acts in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Hill to-day cast a political drag net in the Senate in the form of a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Postmaster General for complete information concerning the Post Offices in New-York State. He asks for the number of Presidential Post Offices, the number of other Post Offices, the number of Postmasters in Presidential offices appointed by President Harrison and allowed by President Cleveland to serve out their full terms, and the number removed for cause before the expiration of their terms; the number of Postmasters in Presidential offices appointed by President Harrison whose terms have not expired, and the number whose terms have expired for which no nominations have been made; what policy has been adopted by the present Administration in reference to Postmasters of offices (other than Presidential) who are appointed for no fixed terms—whether they have been removed at pleasure, or allowed to serve a term of four years; the number of such Postmasters appointed by the preceding Administration who are still in office, and the number who were permitted to serve out a full term of four years, but whose successors have been appointed, and the number who have served such period who are still in office. The resolution was adopted.

"That resolution," said Mr. Hill to a correspondent of The New-York Times, "is designed to emphasize the difference between the methods of the Democratic National Administration and the New-York State Republican Administration. The policy of the Post Office Department is to make as few changes as possible. A rule has gone into operation which permits fourth-class Postmasters to serve four years, no matter by whom they were appointed. The records will show that many Republican Postmasters are still holding office, and they will doubtless be permitted to serve out their full terms. In decided contrast to this plan of allowing political opponents to retain office is the action of the New-York State Republicans in chopping off Democratic heads, regardless of every consideration. It is well that the people of New-York State should know that the alleged Republican reformers are substituting Republicans for Democrats in all the offices and that efficiency is cutting a small figure in the operation."

It is understood that Postmaster General Bissell knew that the Hill resolution was to be presented and made no objection to it. Mr. Bissell is proud of the civil service reform record of the Post Office Department, and doubtless feels that it will be applauded when all the facts are made known. Since the alleged reconciliation between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill the mail of the latter has contained hundreds of letters asking him to use his influence with the President in behalf of Democratic candidates for Post Offices. Mr. Hill calculates that the reply of the Postmaster General will go far toward convincing office seekers that the Postal Service is not a good field for them to cultivate.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S PHILOSOPHY

One Good Result of the Strike, He Says, Is That He Is in No Danger of Being Renominated.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn believes the trolley strike has ended his political prospects.

"I have written a letter to my son in Mexico," he said yesterday, "telling him that one good result of the strike was that there would be no danger of my ever being asked to take a renomination. I have said this to some of my friends."

The Republican politicians who belong to the Jacob Worth faction of that party are opposed to Mayor Schieren and will use every effort to prevent his renomination.

Ex-Senator Worth opposed the Mayor's nomination in the first place, and when charges of bribery were preferred several weeks ago against Mr. Worth, who is an Elections Commissioner, Mayor Schieren declared that, if possible, he would suspend Mr. Worth from that office, and, at any rate, he would not reappoint him in May, when his term will expire.

Collectors Couldn't Get Their Deposits

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—George E. Watson, a furniture dealer, failed some time ago. He had in his employ a half dozen collectors, from each of whom he had exacted a deposit of $50 as security. Being unable to get their money, they caused Watson's arrest, and he was indicted for embezzlement.

The trial was called in the General Sessions this morning, but Judge Hudspeth ruled that, as Watson was not a bailee, he could not be guilty of fraud on the facts as shown, and a verdict of acquittal was ordered.

The relations between complainants and defendant, the court held, were merely those of debtor and creditor.

James Conkling Found in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 12.—A well-dressed boy of good address was found wandering about the streets last night. He was cold and hungry. He was detained for the night and this morning was taken before Justice Potts.

He gave his name as James Conkling and his age as fourteen years. He said his parents were dead, and that he had been living with his sister, Mrs. Mary Dunn, at 317 East Forty-ninth Street, New-York. Two days ago his sister moved away while he was absent, and he had since been unable to find her. He could not explain why he came to this city.

He will be detained until his story can be investigated.

The Kean Building Flooded.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 12.—A water pipe burst on the upper floor of the Kean Building last night, and the leak, which was not discovered until this morning, did over $1,500 damage to the building and tenants.

Williams & Bassell's dry goods store, the Union County Press Club's rooms, and the rooms of the Oroota Club were all flooded. The furniture and carpet in the Press Club rooms were very badly damaged.

Glen Ridge Seceders.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 12.—At the special election to-day Glen Ridge decided to secede from Bloomfield and form a separate borough. The majority in favor of the change was 24 votes out of 315 cast. Judge Depue to-day granted a writ of certiorari to review the election and prevent the returns from being filed with the Secretary of State.

The Bryn Mawr's New Manager.

Mr. Fred Sterry, who has become widely known in the East as a very successful hotel manager, has just closed negotiations for the lease of the Bryn Mawr Hotel, situated near the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles out of Philadelphia.

This hotel has been a favorite resort of Philadelphians. It is situated 400 feet above tide water, opposite Bryn Mawr College. Villa Nova College and Haverford College are in the immediate vicinity.

The hotel will open June 1, and Mr. Sterry's many friends wish him success in his new enterprise as great as that which has attended him in his other enterprises.

Ladies'

French Kid Piquè Gloves

(with Paris Points),

95 cts. per pair.

our $1.50 quality.

"New Colors."

Spring 1895.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WEDDING OF MISS LILLIUS M. GRACE

Married to Ensign W. B. Franklin by Archbishop Corrigan.

Miss Lillius M. Grace, daughter of John W. Grace and niece of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, was married last evening at her father's home, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Ensign William B. Franklin, United States Navy. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. Neil J. McKinnon, pastor of the bride's parish, and the Rev. Father Newey.

The bride's dress was of ivory-white satin, adorned with lilies of the valley. She wore diamond ornaments and carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Olive A. Grace, sister of the bride. She was dressed in yellow satin and carried a bouquet of orchids. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillias J. Grace, Miss Louise Grace, cousins of the bride, and Miss Susan S. Franklin, sister of the bridegroom. Their dresses were of mauve silk, trimmed with chiffon and cream lace, and all wore veils.

The best man was Ensign Frank Marble, United States Navy. The ushers were Ensign A. H. Robertson, United States Navy; First Lieut. Theodore P. Kane, United States Marine Corps, and Ensign A. J. Long, United States Navy. The bridegroom, best man, and ushers were all in special full-dress uniform of the navy.

An aisle was formed for the bridal procession, and the white satin ribbons were held by James W. Grace, Russell Grace, Walter Grace, and Percy Grace.

Three of the bride's younger brothers and three of her cousins headed the procession, dressed in the uniform of seamen of the United States Navy.

Among those who attended the ceremony were Col. and Mrs. W. S. Franklin, the father and mother of the bridegroom; ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Gen. and Mrs. C. B. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Conor Sloane, Rear Admiral S. K. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kennedy Cromwell, Miss Fannie Moran, the Misses Buel, Eugene Greenway, Frank P. Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. S. Franklin.

After the ceremony a reception was held from 9 until 10:30 o'clock. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Power, Judge and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, John D. Crimmins, J. D. Crimmins, Jr., Miss Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. John McAnerny, Miss McAnerny, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. Mercer, United States Marine Corps; the Misses Kent, Mrs. Black, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Buckley, the Misses Hilles, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth Field, W. S. Hilles, Edgar Turton, Dr. Gessner Harrison, the Misses Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Woodlock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall McAnerny.

Tucker—Wesson.

Miss Frasita Wesson, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Howard Wesson of 1 West Thirty-seventh Street, was married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, to Allen Tucker. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Percy Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Francis L. Leland. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Franks, Miss Elizabeth T. Sands, Miss Edith H. Hoadley, Miss Mary Sturgis, Miss Augusta Bliss, and Miss Anna Lapsley. The best man was Samuel Auchmuty Tucker, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Alexis Reed McIlvaine, Alexander M. Hadden, Grenville Bayard Winthrop, De Witt Williamson, Thornton Floyd Turner, and Richard T. Mackay, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride, who is exceptionally pretty, wore a gown of heavy white satin. The skirt was plain with the exception of two flounces of point lace.

A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the church service.

Woodruff—Bell.

Miss Lillian Churchill Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bell of 248 Lexington Avenue, was married to James Parsons Woodruff, at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the home of her parents. The Rev. Robert Collyer officiated.

The rooms were decorated with palms and cut flowers. The bride stood under a large bell composed of lilies, and wore a white satin gown, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids were Miss Fanny Lord, Miss Edith Perkins, Miss Mollie Owens, Miss Clara Hotchkiss, Miss Mary Woodward. The maid of honor, Miss Edith Bell, a sister of the bride, wore pink satin.

The best man was Mr. Reginald Hyde. The ushers were Edward Buckland, John Calhoun, Fred Hitchcock, and Henry Day.

A reception was held after the ceremony from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, after which the bride and bridegroom started for the South.

Mr. Woodruff is a son of Judge George M. Woodruff, of Litchfield, Conn., and is a graduate of Amherst and the Yale Law School.

Noll—Cavanagh.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—John Franklin Noll of Philidelphia and Miss Emma Wilhelmina Cavanagh, daughter of ex-Alderman John Cavanagh of New-York, were married this afternoon at St. Bridget's Church, this city, by the Rev. Father Thomas White. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lizzie Kelly, Rose McDonald, and Mamie Collins of New-York and Miss Rena Hughes. Misses Rosa Cavanagh, cousin of the bride, and Miss Etta Hughes carried baskets of flowers, and Miss Marguerite Malone carried the ring. The best man was Richard Kelly of New-York. The ushers were William McClellan of New-York, J. F. Merganthaler of Philadelphia, Lewis Buchert and John Coffin of Elizabethport. The groom was attended by Thomas J. McDermott. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a flowered satin dress trimmed with duchesse lace, pearl ornaments, and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses and lilies of the valley.

We're not busy now—good time to look around and see what must be got out of the way.

Here are some black diagonal cutaways with edges bound (bound edges are not the height of fashion; so they lag); used to be $18.50 and $20 for coat and vest. Call 'em $12.50—will they lag now?

Black diagonal Prince Albert coat and vest $12.50—same reason; used to be $20 and $23.

At all stores.

At Prince street only: broadcloth Prince Albert coat and vest $12.50—marked down from $21.50 and $30.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 32d St.

A reception was held to-night at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 Hill Street.

Beard—Howard.

The marriage of Miss Maud Howard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard, Jr., to Francis D. Beard of Brooklyn, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 7 West Twenty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee.

The best man was Jeremiah Robinson Beard, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were William Beard, Charles Tracy, John H. Schultz, Jr., Edward Hinman, Charles Manchester Clark, and George Barnes There were no bridesmaids.

The maid of honor was the bride's cousin, Miss King, daughter of Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn.

The bride wore a gown of white brocade. Her veil was point applique lace—an heirloom worn as a bride by her grandmother.

Bell—Brooke.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Charles V. Bell, son of ex-Chief John S. Bell of the United States Secret Service Bureau, and Miss Susan Brooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brooke, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's parents, 22 East Park Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Poels of St. John's Church. Miss Annie Brooke, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and her cousins, the Misses Maggie and Mamie Kelly of New-York were maids of honor. The best man was John E. Gregory, and the ushers were Charles Weldon, Christopher Wolters, Jr., George Dwyer, and John Delaney. The bride was dressed in white silk, with diamond ornaments; the bridesmaid in pink brocade satin, and the maids of honor in white and pink.

BREAD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

THE VOTE IN THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY WAS 35 TO 16.

A Measure Introduced to Prohibit School Teachers to Wear Emblems of Religious Sects.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The House this morning passed the bill authorizing municipalities to provide free lectures to be given at night for the benefit of laboring people. Mr. Duncan's theatre-hat bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Blackshaw—Requiring street railway companies to provide suitable shelter for passengers at all transfer points.

By Mr. Blackshaw—Providing that County Judges shall be elected by joint meeting of the Legislature and giving Essex and Hudson two day Judges each.

By Mr. Benedict—Prohibiting gas companies from extorting extra charges from delinquent payers.

Bullock's bread bill passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 35 to 16. Exton of Mercer and Storrs of Essex made strong speeches against the bill, but were unable to gain votes against it. The bill prohibits the use of adulterants, requires that the minimum weight of each loaf shall be one pound, and compels the bakers to specify the weight in each instance. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of $50 or imprisonment for six months or both.

Senator Rogers introduced a bill this afternoon making it a misdemeanor for any teacher in any public school of this State to wear while engaged in the performance of his or her duty as such teacher any dress, insignia, marks, or emblems indicating the fact that such teacher is a member of any religious order, sect, or denomination, and providing the following penalties: For the first offense a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100; for the second offense a fine of $100 and also deprivation of his or her position.

Senator Daly introduced a license act for towns, boroughs, &c. It places the license fees in places of 3,000 population or less at $100. In places of between 3,000 and 10,000 population the fee is fixed at $150.

The Senate passed a bill fixing the time for charter elections in second-class cities upon the second Tuesday in April.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations gave a preliminary hearing today on the State Water Board bill. The measure was supported by Mr. Drake, the introducer of the bill; Prof. Lebbens Ward, and Congressman-elect McEwan. Ex-Senator Griggs, representing the Passaic Water Company, appeared in opposition to the bill.

The same committee gave another hearing to representatives of the industrial insurance companies on the bill to force such companies to give paid-up or cash-surrender policies to holders who have paid premiums for three years. Dr. Mandeville, President of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, said that, if the bill became a law it would ruin his company. The committee will report the bill in the course of a few days.

School Teacher Killed by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Miss Lizzie Laird, a school teacher at Public School No. 9, at Lakeview, was struck by a locomotive this afternoon and instantly killed.

It has been the custom of teachers at the school to cross the Erie Railroad tracks at Michigan Avenue. Miss Laird, with two companion teachers, arrived at the east side of the track, and, missing the accustomed path, stumbled into a deep ditch which had been concealed by the drifting snow. Just then a freight train was approaching. Miss Laird, who had instinctively scrambled up the steep embankment, stood as if petrified on the track. The pilot beam of the locomotive struck her on the head. When picked up she was dead.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets And Pillow Cases.

We shall place on sale today, February 13th, as special bargains:

200 Pairs Hemstitched French Linen Sheets, measuring 90 inches wide and 96 inches long, at $4.75 per pair; price heretofore has been $6.50.

PILLOW CASES.

About 2,000 pairs of Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases, in sizes 22½x36, 25x36, 27x36 are offered at 85 cents, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.35 per pair.

2,000 dozen Double Damask Napkins, in 5-8 and 3-4 sizes, at $1.75 and $2.50 per dozen; we have never before sold these at less than $2.50 and $3.75 per dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its appeals for a widow with seven children, and for a daughter who is the only support of her invalid father and mother: "C. L. D." $25; "W." and Miss Harriet Bement, $20 each; "I. H. H.," "W.," "B.," "E. V. J.," "T.," "Donor," "C. M. H.," "A. M. S.," "L. A. N.," William F. Hyatt, and "J. I. K.," $10 each; S. Michelbacher, $6; "Cash," "B. S.," "P. A. M.," and "G.," $5 each; "F. G. B.," "M. A.," "A. M. G.," $2 each; Mrs. Julia S. Hyatt, "Cold Day," Mrs. F. D. B., and "G. W. R.," $1 each.

—At the musical praise service, to be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Sunday evening, the choir, under the direction of Paul Ambrose, will sing a portion of Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The soloists will be Miss Bertha Harmon, soprano; Miss Fielding Roselle, alto, and William Courtney, tenor.

—At the meeting of the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, Monday night, it was announced that during the month since the last meeting of the board 788 new patients have been treated, with an average attendance daily of 171, and 4,455 prescriptions have been dispensed.

—St. Bartholomew's Mission is conducting at 205 East Forty-second Street a restaurant at which food is sold to the poor for about half its actual cost. Col. Henry H. Hadley is the Director. Persons who wish to help the poor may buy tickets of the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

—William Rossell, thirty years old, of White Plains, N. Y., a brakeman on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad was crushed to death while coupling cars yesterday morning in the Harlem freight yards, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Railroad Avenue.

—There has been an unusually large sale of tickets for the annual dinner of the Press Club, which is to be held in Delmonico's Feb. 20. The club will have as guests the principal editors of the great papers of the country. Chauncey M. Depew will be among the speakers.

—A concert will be given at Teachers' College, West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near the Boulevard, at 3 o'clock this afterno

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SIX SENTENCED TO DEATH

The Trials by Court Martial of the Hawaiian Rebels.

PRESIDENT DOLE THE FINAL JUDGE

A General Sentiment Prevailing in Honolulu that Some Very Severe Examples Should Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, has received an official communication from his Government, stating that up to Jan. 30 the court-martial which is trying the insurrectionists at Honolulu had rendered decisions in twenty-two cases.

Sentences of capital punishment have been delivered in the cases of R. W. Wilcox, Samuel Nowlein, H. F. Bartleman, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, and W. T. Seward. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, as follows: T. B. Walker, life imprisonment; W. H. Greig and Louis Marshall, twenty years; Thomas Poole, Robert Palau, Bipikane, and Joseph Clark, ten years; Kauaui and Kiakahi, eight years; Abraham, seven years, and W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, Lot Lane, Kaliona, and William Widdifield, five years. Fines, in addition to the imprisonment, were imposed in a number of these cases. All of the sentences are subject to the approval or disapproval of President Dole, who, by the Constitution is Commander in Chief of the army.

The court-martial is being presided over by Austin Whiting, a Boston lawyer, who was the Attorney General of the islands and has been for several years Local Circuit Judge at Honolulu.

Mr. Thurston has received confirmation of the report that it was the H..C. Walberg, which cleared from San Francisco on Nov. 23, that imported to Hawaii the arms used by the insurrectionists. The contract with Capt. Davis was that he should land 1,000 stand of arms. Of these the Government has captured only a little more than 300. On the basis of his official advices, Mr. Thurston made the following statement to a representative of the United Press:

"There has been a great reaction among the more prominent Royalists, who were not concerned in and did not approve of the late insurrection, and a number of them have taken the oath of allegiance to the republic. Others, who had stated that, as long as the Queen claimed that she should be reinstated and there was hope of receiving help from the United States Government to reinstate her, they felt in duty bound to support restoration, now that the Queen has abdicated, and further action on the part of the United States looking to restoration is hopeless, propose to accept the situation and work for annexation, which many of them say they have all along considered the best course for all concerned, but have been prevented from advocating it by what they considered their duty to the Queen.

"I have received no official information as to whether the President will approve the sentence of capital punishment, and do not care to say anything more on that subject than I have already said. There is a very strong sentiment among many of the most responsible citizens of Honolulu in favor of making a severe example of several of the leaders, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to that end. But it is my belief that a more lenient policy will in the end prevail."

No further information of an official character has been received by Mr. Thurston. A number of persons, however, residing in Washington, who have friends in Honolulu, have received letters on the political situation in the islands by the mail delivered today. Some of these indicate that considerable feeling prevails against Minister Willis on the part of American sympathizers with the Government residing in Honolulu, for his action with reference to the sentences imposed by the court-martial. The following extract is taken from a letter written by a prominent lawyer in Honolulu:

"Mr. Hawes, the British representative, has confined his action to a diplomatic request to the Government, that, if not inconsistent with the interests of the Government, capital punishment proposed to be inflicted on any British subjects may be postponed until he can communicate with his Government, while his whole manner is friendly to the Government. Upon the publication of the instructions of Secretary Herbert to Admiral Beardslee, in the local papers, declaring that no protection would be given to Americans who either opposed or supported the Government, a number of Englishmen applied to Hawes to know whether his course would be similar to that of the American Government. He immediately replied that, on the contrary, he considered it highly proper for all English citizens to do all in their power to support the Government, and, by so doing, they violated no international law, and would forfeit none of their rights as English citizens.

"It is the belief that the Government will disregard the protests of Mr. Willis, and take its own course in regard to the sentences, taking that course which, in its best judgment, will be most likely to prevent the recurrence of further outbreaks.

"Had the insurrectionists not been discovered at the time they were, and had they once succeeded in getting into the city, there would have been savage butchery, as they were well supplied with dynamite bombs, and the evidence which has been developed shows that their plans were to march into town at 2 o'clock in the morning, along the main avenues leading to the city, blowing up the residences of the principal supporters of the Government as they advanced, regardless of the women and children therein, in order to prevent support reaching the Government. Their plans also were for an uprising of the natives in the city, attacks simultaneously to be made on the palace, the Government buildings and station house, and the telephone stations. The arms and dynamite bombs stored at the Queen's residence were to play an important part in the plans. A marked feature of the situation is the large number of natives who rallied to the support of the Government. They volunteered to the number of nearly 300 to go to the front. The final capture of most of the rebels who remained in the mountains was effected through the thorough search made by Capt. Robert Parker, a three-quarters native, and fifty native police, who, with their thorough knowledge of the country, scoured the hills from Honolulu to the east end of the island.

"The spontaneous rise of all classes to the support of the Government, however, was noticeable. For three days almost every place of business in the city was closed, the whole force, from manager to office boy, being on guard."

Another letter received here from Honolulu says:

"There is the most intense feeling among the best element that some capital sentences should be imposed and carried out. The feeling does not seem to be that of revenge, but as the cool judgment of those who went to the front that some examples are necessary to prevent a recurrence in the future of similar attempts. The loyal natives are most strongly of this opinion. It is easy for a person who is not on the ground and in the fight to advocate clemency. It is difficult to give you an adequate idea of the intensity of feeling existing here, especially among the wives and mothers."

One of the letters received here says that some of the dynamite bombs were made of cocoanut shells, from which the meat had been taken.

MR. CRANSTON WILL SUE HAWAII

The Exile Proposes to Demand Damages for His Deportation.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12.—J. Cranston, the deported American resident of Hawaii, who arrived here on the Warrimoo Sunday, has obtained legal counsel to prepare his case in a suit for damages which he proposes to bring against the young Republic of Hawaii for his expulsion from that country.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 12.—John Cranston, the man who threatens to enter a claim for damages against the Hawaiian Government for banishment from the country, is well known in this city, having worked for about five years for the Seattle Transfer Company as foreman of the dray teams. He also has been in the draying business for himself, in which he failed. He was discharged from the employ of the transfer company April 1, 1894. After being discharged, he remained here until the latter part of May. He was in hard straits financially when he left, and borrowed money to take him to Honolulu.

He informed several friends before leaving that he was going to the islands to get something to do.

Cranston is an Englishman, having been born and raised in London, and is believed only to have declared his intentions, and not to have fully naturalized as an American.

IN AID OF BARNARD COLLEGE

Concert for a Fund for a Chair of American History—Work of Daughters of the American Revolution.

A pleasant and succesful concert for the benefit of a fund for a Chair of American History in Barnard College was given under the auspices of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Recital Hall in the Music Hall Building yesterday afternoon.

The following programme was delightfully rendered:

1. Rakoczy March.....Liszt
   b, "Narcisus".....Nevin
   Gregory Trio.
   Messrs. Gregory, Hill, and Van Baar.
2. Recitation—"Lasca" ..... —
   Mrs. Sidney Harris.
3. a, Messa Serenata ..... —
   b, Gavotte ..... —
   c, Polonaise ..... —
   La Contessa Gilda Ruta,
   Composer and Pianist to the Court of Italy.
4. Aria from "Alda"—"Ritorna Vincitor".....Verdi
   Mr. Edward Lauterbach.
5. Recitation—"Story of the Faithful Soul."
   Mrs. Sidney Harris.
6. Grand March from "Tannhäuser"..Liszt
   La Contessa Gilda Ruta.
7. Song—"Good-bye".....Tosti
   Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.
8. Intermezzo—"Cavelleria Rusticana"..Mascagni
   G. W. Gregory.

Acompanist.....Miss Jeanne Pottinger

The concert was announced to take place in Chamber Music Hall, which will accommodate an audience of 300 persons, but from the advance sale of tickets it was found that more room would be required. It was estimated that between 500 and 600 persons were present.

The hour set for the concert was 4 o'clock, but it was more than half an hour later when a representative gathering of Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends were seated. The women were handsomely dressed.

Much of the interest of the afternoon centred in Mrs. Sidney Harris, who made her really first public début as a reader.

It was also the first public appearance of the Countess Gilda Ruta, who gave some of her own compositions very charmingly.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach was the amateur star of the afternoon, and her beautiful voice filled the hall. For an encore she gave "One Spring Morning," by Nevin.

The women who took part in the programme were presented with lilies and pink and white roses. The donor was Mr. Putnam of Saratoga, a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of historic fame. Mr. Putnam was present with his mother, Mrs. J. R. Putnam.

Mrs. Harris looked charming in a dark gown, the skirt of black moire and the bodice of jet and black chiffon over corn-colored silk. Long white gloves came to the elbows, and upon her head was a chic little bonnet of jet and plumes.

This is the first time she has spoken in so large a hall, but she could be heard very distinctly and was warmly applauded. For an encore, she gave a little poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "The Two Glasses."

Most of those who attended the concert were received as they entered the hall by the charming Regent of the chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Other officers present were Honorary Regent Mrs. James P. Kennochan, First Vice Regent Miss M. Van B. Vanderpoel, Second Vice Regent Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Recording Secretary Miss Irwin-Martin, Corresponding Secretary Mrs. William H. Stewart, and Treasurer Mrs. John S. Wise.

In the audience were Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. Laird, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. and Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Vice President General of the National Society; Mrs. E. B. Allen, Chairman of the Concert Committee; Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, Walter S. Logan, and Mr. Cone of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cone, Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Mrs. and Miss Whiteley, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Hester Keller, Mrs. Edward Hall, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. V. P. Humason, Mr. and Mrs. William Cummings Story, and Miss Lily Berg.

MRS. WEBSTER-ROSS'S PROCEEDINGS

No Foundation for Her Claim of Relationship to William H. King.

There was published in The New-York Times of yesterday, in the correspondence from Providence, a story of the efforts made by Mrs. E. A. Webster-Ross to establish her relationship to Mr. William H. King, who is now in the Butler Asylum, in Providence. The facts in the case, as The Times has learned to its satisfaction, are that Mrs. Ross has no claim whatever to interest herself in the affairs of Mr. King, and that she has been beaten at every stage of her litigation in the courts.

An inquiry, the results of which were reported by ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, conclusively established the fact that Mr. King is under the care and supervision of his relatives and is being cared for in the best possible way. Mrs. Ross has not only failed in her court proceedings to establish any relationship to Mr. King, but she has even declined to state what that relationship is. The errors in the letter of The Times's correspondent obviously arose from the fact that it was based upon statements obtained from those who were interested in the success of Mrs. Ross's efforts.

The decisions of the courts make it clear that Mrs. Ross's claim is without foundation and absurd, and The Times regrets that it has been the medium of giving an unnecessary publicity to her proceedings.

Judge Martine Before the Grand Jury.

Judge Martine was called yesterday as a witness before the February Grand Jurors, who are investigating the Court of General Sessions, pursuant to the instructions of Justice Cowing on the opening day of the term.

Like Recorder Goff, Judge Martine took into the Grand Jury room a bundle of papers, supposed to be data of some character in connection with the Court of General Sessions.

The Grand Jury reported to Justice Cowing, in Part I., at 1 o'clock and was discharged for the day. Foreman Skidmore handed the Clerk a small batch of indictments, but it was said that none of them was of importance.

MORGAN AND PUGH OBJECT

They Protest Against Allen's Assault on Alabama.

SENATE HAS NOT JURISDICTION

Therefore They Refuse to Discuss the Complaints and Charges of Kolb and His Populist Followers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) continued in the Senate to-day the argument begun by him yesterday to establish the charge that the State of Alabama has been deprived of a republican form of government.

His argument was to the effect that in the counties where the whites were in a large majority, and where the election was fairly conducted, the Jeffersonian Democrats or Populists polled far more votes than the regular Democrats did, but in the "black belt" line of counties, those votes were overcome by the system of fraud which he had so fully explained yesterday, and the effect of this was to make a republican form of government a hiss and a by-word in Alabama. He had no hesitation in saying that Reuben Kolb was to-day, de jure, the Governor of Alabama by a majority of fully 20,000. Those facts, he said, fully warranted a Congressional investigation. Certainly the General Government could not suffer any portion of the people of the United States to be deprived of their constitutional right to enjoy the benefits of a republican form of government. The duty rested on the National Government to guarantee it to every State in the Union.

Mr. Allen spoke about two hours, and when he resumed his seat a conference was ordered on the matter of disagreement between the two houses on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill—the Senate Hawaiian amendment.

Referring to the question of elections in Alabama, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said that his colleague (Mr. Pugh) and himself considered it their duty to place on the records of the Senate a protest, which he proceeded to read. It began thus:

The undersigned Senators, accredited to this body by the State of Alabama, respectfully and earnestly protest against the proceedings in the Senate on the part of the Senator from Nebraska, who has occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly two days, in clear abuse of the parliamentary law, in disregard of the urgent necessities of the public business, and in a discourteous assault on the rights of Alabama as a State of the Union, and on the character of her Government and people.

The protest goes on to state that the subject was not, in the remotest degree, relevant, pertinent, or germane to the bill before the Senate; that it was impossible, in any parliamentary sense, for the Senate to vote upon it, and that it was equally impossible for her Senators, with decent regard for the public business, now to reply to the charges of gross fraud and injustice made by the Senator from Nebraska. Due respect for their State forbade the Senators from Alabama from acknowledging the right of the Senate or admitting its jurisdiction to hear and determine a question relative to her rights as one of the sovereign States of the Union. They considered the form and the time and place of the assault upon their State as a serious abuse of the privileges of Senators and of the dignity of the Senate. The election of a Governor in Alabama was not a matter that, on any occasion, could fall within the jurisdiction of the Senate of the United States. The Congressional Record was made the vehicle, at public expense, of advertising the personal and political associations and complainings of men who evaded justice at home. The protest concludes as follows:

"We decline to bring Alabama before the Senate upon such accusations or to make any answer to them, in the form and manner in which they are presented; and we ask to spread this, our solemn protest against this unprecedented wrong and indignity, upon the records of the Senate."

A ROLL CALL IN THE HOUSE.

Instructive Vote on an Amendment to an Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Even a dying Congress is afraid of a roll call. The House voted a day or two ago, in Committee of the Whole, where a roll call was inadmissible, in favor of the employment of individual clerks for members of the House, and by this arrangement every member not the Chairman of a committee, would be authorized to pay $100 a month to a clerk actually employed. Major Bartlett of New-York favored the proposition, and he carried it until to-day, when, in the House, and on a call of the roll, the vote in committee was overturned, and the House decided to save the additional expense of more than $400,000 a year.

The discussion on the Legislative bill waxed warm when the suggestion was made that the Pension Office could be run much more cheaply and effectively if the Secretary of the Interior should not be required to employ so many veterans. The laws framed to afford ex-soldiers an even chance for employment with those who have not been soldiers have been construed to give the soldier many advantages, and the result has been that a good many clerks whose best recommendation for employment has been the fact that they were in the army of the Union have been added to the rolls of employes and carried there to the detriment of the service. Many physical disadvantages have been overlooked in the effort to give the soldiers employment, and instead of keeping up the standard of intellectual and industrial efficiency, the rule has been so enforced as to reduce the record of efficiency.

There have been all sorts of discussion on the bill to appropriate money to carry on the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government, some of it being political and personal. These diversencies from the immediate business delayed the bill, but it was completed this afternoon and will go to the Senate to-morrow.

In the course of the discussion to-day Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) criticised Congress for failing to enact legislation to strengthen the Nation's credit. "If you allow it to depreciate before the world," he said, "it will cost us untold millions, and bring ruin and destruction to values greater than that caused by the rebellion."

Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) interjected the point of order that Mr. Coombs was maligning the upper house of Congress, because a free-silver bill had been reported to-day to that body.

This remark caused much confusion and laughter, and Mr. Coombs rather excitedly demanded protection from the chair.

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.,) added to the excitement by his remarks in response to Mr. Coombs. He arraigned the Administration for its course on the financial question.

Mr. Coombs called the gentleman to order, saying that criticism of the Chief Executive was not proper. This evoked fresh laughter, and a colloquy followed between Mr. Coombs and Mr. Van Voorhis which could not be distinguished in the noise, except the last remark by Mr. Van Voorhis:

"The gentleman has wheels in his head. I had suspected as much, but now he has proved it."

Mr. Coombs joined in the laughter, and made no further response.

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL BILL

Aldrich Manages to Put Off Action in the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Aldrich today succeeded in preventing action by the Senate Finance Committee on the bill which recently passed the House repealing the discriminating duty imposed on sugars from countries which pay an export bounty on that product. After the members of the committee had gone on record on the silver bill, Mr. Vest asked for a vote on the sugar measure. Mr. Aldrich, as might have been expected, opposed this proposition.

Disregarding the fact that the correspondence relating to the discriminating duty and its effect upon trade between the United States and various foreign countries had been sent to the Senate in response to his own resolution, he declared that the committee had no information as to the nature of the correspondence.

When this inconsistency was pointed out, he sought to shield himself behind the assertion that the correspondence had not been printed, and that the committee had not had time to examine it. The opposition of Mr. Aldrich was sufficient to prevent action on the bill, but it finally was agreed that on Friday a special meeting should be held for the purpose of considering this measure.

SMALL REDUCTION MADE.

The Senate Committee Cuts the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Call, from the Committee on Appropriations, to-day reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It shows a net reduction from the House bill of $26,200, the total amount carried being $3,252,500. The Senate increased the appropriation for the Weather Bureau $25,000. The total reductions were $51,200, of which the chief items were: Irrigation investigations, $15,000; investigations and experiments with grasses and forage plants, $15,000; investigation of agricultural soils, $15,000; nutrition investigations, $5,000. The provision extending the examination and inspection laws to all live cattle the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed, is intended for export to any foreign country, was added to the bill as an amendment. The three fifteen-thousand-dollar appropriations stricken out eliminate those matters from the bill entirely, as that was the total appropriation.

Popular Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today reported adversely the joint resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. No written report was submitted. A written minority report in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing for such election was submitted by Senators Turpie, Mitchell, and Palmer.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. TAYLOR

The Rev. Dr. Storrs Pays a Tribute to the Tabernacle Pastor's Worth.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, pastor emeritus of the Broadway Tabernacle, who died last Friday at the home of his son-in-law, Robert L. Maitland, 10 East Thirty-fifth Street, was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral services were held in the church with which he was so long connected, and it is many years since the old Tabernacle held such a throng. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., who was assisted by the Rev. Marvin B. Vincent, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas Hastings, D. D.; the Rev. John Hall, D. D., and the Rev. A. R. Clapp, D. D. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., delivered the address.

The pall bearers were the Trustees and Deacons of the church, Cornelius N. Bliss, Caleb B. Knevals, Joel E. Fisher, Matthew C. D. Borden, Irving R. Fisher, Dr. William H. Thompson, Austin Abbott, Henry C. Houghton, Henry W. Hubbard, Augustus Gaylord, Charles Whittemore, Lucien C. Warner, and Richard A. Dorman.

Among those in the church were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Collier, ex-Gov. Cornell, Charles Stewart Smith, Herbert G. Thompson, Silas H. Paine, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., John H. Farewell, Frederick K. Trowbridge, Edwin F. Tripp, F. Burton Otis, Amos H. Stephens, Hubert E. Rogers, Clarence W. Bowen, Robert A. Sands, Lefferts Strebeigh, Edward F. Browning, Hamilton S. Gordon, Charles L. Mead, William G. Bates, Peter Almquist, Charles E. Bruce, J. W. Clendennin, Dr. Alexander Dallas, Oliver R. Corsa, Charles A. During, E. Van Volkenburgh, Dr. Edwin F. Ward, Dr. Lucien C. Warner, George M. Swift, Dr. John S. Warren, Dr. A. I. Northrup, Dr. William S. Seamans, and Joshua M. Whitcomb.

Dr. Storrs's eulogy was a touching tribute to the work of Dr. Taylor, his nobility of character, his singleness of purpose, and lifelong devotion to the cause of the Master. He spoke of his labors in the Church in his native Scotland, and all he had accomplished during the last twenty-three years in the land of his adoption in connection with various missions, notably the mission to the Tombs, and as manager on several occasions of the American Tract Society.

The body was taken at noon by train to Woodlawn, where the interment was made in the family plot.

Mr. Dimock's Legal Residence.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The lawsuit tried before Judge Clearwater, in this city less than a year ago, in which Anthony W. Dimock moved for discharge from his debts contracted previous to his failure while President of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New-York, has been given a new lease of life by the production of additional evidence. This is intended to prove that Mr. Dimock, at the time the action was begun, was a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., and that the courts of this State have therefore no jurisdiction in the matter.

The evidence is a letter written by Mr. Dimock to J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor. It has been forwarded to Judge Clearwater by counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others, who oppose the application of Mr. Dimock.

Judge Clearwater has granted an order requiring counsel for Mr. Dimock to show cause why the creditors should not be permitted to introduce the letter, such order being made returnable at the Court House in this city Feb. 25.

R. T. Pirsson Dies of Hiccoughing.

The Board of Health received a death certificate yesterday from Dr. H. W. Hareford of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street setting forth that Robert Taunitz Pirsson, a granite dealer at 19 Park Place, had died at his flat, 34 West Sixty-sixth Street, of traumatic peritonitis and hiccoughing, which lasted for two days. Pirsson was forty-eight years old, and had lived in New-York all his life.

COMMISSION ON REVISION

Considering Changes in the Episcopal Church's Constitution.

TALK ABOUT AN ARCHIEPISCOPATE

Secret Sessions at the See House of the New-York Diocese—Some Public Announcement to be Made Soon.

The commission appointed at the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to consider and report upon the revision of the constitution and canons of the Church, held the first session of its final meeting in the See House of the Diocese of New-York, 29 Lafayette Place, yesterday. The commission consists of seven Bishops, seven priests, and seven laymen.

The meeting, which was held in secret, began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until about 6 o'clock in the evening. It is proposed to continue the meeting until to-morrow night, when such part of the proceedings as it is deemed advisable should be made public will be given out.

A great deal of interest has been aroused concerning this commission because of the encyclical letter on the incarnation, published lately by several of the Bishops, and because of the stories about the proposed creation of an archiepiscopate in the Church.

Several members of the commission and a number of prominent theologians said in interviews yesterday that the encyclical and the agitation about the creation of an archbishopric had nothing to do with the creation of the commission, although the question of an archbishopric will probably come up for consideration, as one of its advocates, James S. Beall of New-York, is a member of the commission.

) A prominent clergyman, who wishes his name withheld for the present, related the following history of the creation of the commission:

"Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, the leader of the 'Broad Church party,' in the Episcopal Church, endeavored about ten years ago to have the Prayer Book revised in the interests of that school of thought. He failed in this, chiefly on account of the efforts of the 'historic school,' headed by Dr. Thomas Richey of the General Theological Seminary, and he is now trying to obtain his end by putting the constitution in commission. His idea is to have the creeds embodied in the constitution as integral parts, and thus, by enabling those who wish to hold to the creeds as a part of the constitution, take away one of the arguments of the historic school, which believes that the creeds are authoritative declarations of faith as against certain errors, to denounce which they were originated and framed, but that they do not contain the sum total of all that must be believed. Whether the doctor will be successful or not remains to be seen. Opinion is divided."

In regard to the recent encyclical and the creation of an Archiepiscopate Dr. Thomas Richey spoke as follows:

"The encyclical was called forth by the fact that an institution purporting to be one of the Church's seminaries was teaching its students to hold that the veritable incarnation of our Blessed Lord and the virgin birth from His mother were all well enough as a working hypothesis, but that they need not be believed in as historic facts. The specific cause of the attack was that the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts had been censured by its Bishop because it had rejected the papers of two candidates who had denied the virgin birth."

The archiepiscopal question was started with the suggestion of a layman published in The Churchman. It was taken up by the daily press, and culminated in a resolution offered to the General Convention by Mr. Beall. It will probably amount to nothing at present, because, before anything of the kind can be considered seriously, the General Convention must pass on the question of the provisional system of church government.

Should the provincial system be adopted the Bishop of Chicago is the only Bishop certain of becoming an Archbishop, because he is already the head of a quasi-province consisting of the Dioceses of Chicago, Springfield, and Quincy, the three ecclesiastical divisions of the State of Illinois. There is a strong presumption in favor of providing that the Bishop of the Provincial or Metropolitan See in the province shall be the Archbishop of that province. The Primus under such a system would probably be in New-York as the chief metropolitan city, or in Washington as the seat of the civil Government.

The following is a list of the members of the Constitutional Commission: Bishops John Williams of Connecticut, Arthur Cleveland Coxe of Western New-York, William Crosswell Doane of Albany, Thomas Underwood Dudley of Kentucky, Alexander Burgess of Quincy, Henry Codman Potter of New-York, and William Paret of Maryland; the Rev. Drs. Hoffman of New-York, Stone of Pennsylvania, Nelson of Virginia, Richards of Rhode Island, Hall of Long Island, Seabury of New-York, Harrison of Maryland, and James C. Smith of Western New-York, W. H. Lightner of Minnesota, E. G. Bradford of Delaware, F. B. Swayne of Ohio, C. G. Saunders of Massachusetts, James S. Beall of New-York, and F. H. Miller of Georgia.

The Chairman is Bishop Williams, and the Secretary the Rev. Dr. Hall Harrison.

Passengers for Europe.

The French Liner Normandie, which will sail to-day in the place of La Gascogne, will have among her passengers Gen. and Mrs. Solomke, the Rev. Luigi Angelini, Mr. and Mrs. D. Faure, Edward C. Green, and Miss Harrington.

Among those on the Teutonic are Mrs. William Astor, Dr. W. E. Burtlew, Oscar Goerke, H. E. Wanamaker, the Rev. Charles Wood, Cecil York, and George E. Dodge.

Among those on the American Liner New-York for Southampton are Dr. G. H. Benjamin, Dr. E. J. Bissell, Col. C. H. Gibson, Dr. M. L. King, Signor Perugini, Dr. P. J. Popoff and family, James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of Legation of the United States Embassy, London; W. H. Coote, and E. R. Knowles.

"Dr." J. B. Bass Sent to Prison.

Police Justice Deuel, in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, committed Dr. J. B. Bass to prison for six months in default of $300 bail.

Dr. Bass is the self-styled fortune teller who on Friday last took $2 on account from Stella Harvey, agreeing to restore her faithless lover by means of incense and prayer.

Association of Exempt Firemen.

The certificate of incorporation of the Association of Exempt Firemen of the City of New-York was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. It is organized to render charitable assistance to members. The Trustees are Robert B. Mooney, Michael Madigan, Joseph Myers, Timothy Donovan, and Francis Hagadorn.

"JERRY" CAME NEAR BEING SAVED

The Rope Broke as He Was Being Hauled Out of the East River and He Floated Down Stream.

There was an exciting scene, culminating in a drowning, at the street-cleaning dump at the foot of Rutgers Street early yesterday morning. The victim was only Jerry, a horse hired by the department, and an extra horse at that, but he gave more work to fifteen men and two cartloads of hoisting tackle for an hour and a half before he floated off down the stream than either the men or the hoisting gear have experienced for some time.

Jerry was a big, handsome gray, although he was past his prime. When the snow came and the department was short of horses, he was hired from his master, a livery stable keeper named Farrell, and put to work in charge of Driver William Tinsdale, who lives at 327 East Sixteenth Street. Horse and driver were at work yesterday morning, carrying snow to the dump at Pier 43 East River, and about 1 o'clock, as Tinsdale was backing his cart to the edge of the dock, Jerry slipped and fell head downward over the side of the pier.

A policeman, the night watchman on the pier, and half a dozen of the Street-Cleaning Department's men ran to the spot. Some of them helped Tinsdale, who still clung to the reins, to hold up Jerry's head, while the others rushed around for means to extricate him from his awkward position. The department's wrecking crew and tackle were telephoned for, and came in a hurry, with a big movable derrick and two cartloads of hoisting gear.

After an hour's work, Jerry was hitched in a loop, and two horses were made to pull on the hawser. The rope tightened, and Jerry's body rose in the air, although he screamed his frantic disapproval of the proceedings. He had reached the edge of the quay, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd which by this time had gathered at the dump, when, snap! the rope broke, there was a great splash, and the big gray body disappeared downstream. Lanterns were brought, and the men climbed down under the pier, expecting to see Jerry standing there, as other horses had been found before at the dump in similar cases, but he had evidently been carried down by the tide, and after a while search was given up.

FOUND WANDERING IN FIFTH AVENUE

Miss Grace Pugh, Who Is Deranged, Was Away from Home All Nnight.

Miss Grace Pugh, who lives at 343 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was found by a policeman wandering in Fifth Avenue, near Clinton Place, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She has been deranged for a long time and is a difficult person to control.

She has been in more than one asylum, but her unmarried brothers recently procured a house to see if thy could not succeed in furnishing a home in which she would remain.

It seems that Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, she left the house, as was supposed, for some temporary purpose, and it was expected that she would soon return. Not doing so, however, her brothers thought that she might have gone to relatives living at Fort Washington, and they went thither. She had taken the other direction, however, and wandered in some way to the place where she was found.

She refused to answer questions when the policeman stopped her, but mentioned the name of James C. Carter as being a friend of her family. Mr. Carter was called on the telephone, and, not knowing the residence of the brothers of the young woman, and learning from the Sergeant that she was in a condition that might require medical aid, he advised that she be taken immediately to Bellevue Hospital and cared for there until the morning, when her family would be notified.

The Sergeant assented to this as being the best course. On the way thither, however, perhaps because of her unwillingness to go to the hospital, and she having disclosed the name of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey of 22 East Twenty-second Street as friends of her family, she was taken to their house and kindly received by Mrs. Chauncey and tenderly cared for until she was restored to her family.

Weed Temporarily Discharged.

Gilbert M. Weed, who was alleged to have been implicated, with Mrs. George Karsh, in causing the death of Mamie Shannon, of 1,709 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was discharged temporarily by Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Karsh was admitted to $5,000 bail. His wife has not yet been found.

The Rev. C. H. Tyndall Resigns.

The Rev. C. H. Tyndall, who has been pastor of the Broome Street Tabernacle for the last six years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on June 1 next. At that time he expects to start with his family for Europe, to spend a year in travel and in study at one of the universities.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE LA GASCOGNE IS SAFE—Arrival of the long overdue steamer at New-York.

PLANS TO SAVE PEKIN—Brilliant schemes of defensive warfare proposed by China.

BONDS TO FURNISH GOLD—The President's arrangements to relieve the Treasury.

A STORM OF GREAT EXTENT—Heavy snow and extreme cold from Maine to Texas and Colorado.

SHE RESIGNS HER THRONE—Lilluokalani swears allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii.

ENGLAND'S WEIRD WINTER—Houses flooded, plants destroyed, and domestic economy upset.

FAMOUS KING WILL CONTEST—Three millions of dollars and a man's freedom involved.

PATRONAGE OF THE STATE—Mr. Barnes's pull in the New-York Republican administration.

NOT DWELLING IN UNITY—The New-Jersey Republicans are sorely depressed.

SCHOOLS OF THE STATE—Favorable showing of the educational system of New-York.

DYING DAYS OF CONGRESS—No new legislation is likely to be enacted.

BRAZIL HOLDS THE LAND—End of a long boundary dispute with Argentina.

A YEAR'S AMERICAN TRADE—Europe appears still to be this country's best market.

MILES ON MILES OF NAMES—Famous polyglot temperance petition of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Dealing with Tuberculosis, by Henry Stewart; the Special Culture of Wheat, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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AN ORDER BY THE COURT

Police Justice Watson Must Show Why He Should Not Be Removed.

MAYOR SCHIEREN THE COMPLAINANT

Charged that the Magistrate Has Wilfully Disobeyed the Code—Stenographic Report of One Case.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday preferred charges against Police Justice William Watson for willful neglect of duty during the strike, and asked the General Term of the Supreme Court to remove him.

The Mayor alleges that the Justice was unduly lenient toward strikers and others arraigned before him between Jan. 14 and Feb. 3; that in many instances he ignored charges and dismissed complaints without even the formality of an examination; that clerks in Justice Watson's court refused to make out complaints, as requested by policemen and citizens, and made them out to suit themselves, with the full cognizance and approval of Justice Watson; that Justice Watson has been for five months habitually neglectful and inefficient, and that he has willfully disobeyed the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mayor Schieren appends to his complaint a list of forty-six cases upon which it is founded.

The document was presented to the General Term by Assistant Corporation Counselors Mudge and Yonge, and an order was issued directing Justice Watson to show cause, on Feb. 18, why he should not be removed.

After reciting the causes of the strike disorders and the measures taken by the city and military authorities to preserve the peace, the Mayor, in his complaint, says:

That William Watson is a Police Justice in a district that includes the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards; that riot, violence, and disorder have been especially virulent in the district aforesaid, and that assaults, intimidations, and coercion of the employes of companies and attacks upon cars and other property have continued and are continuing in the said district; that the police did arrest and arraign before the said Watson, between the 15th day of January, 1895, and the 3d day of February, 1895, about sixty persons; that forty-six were charged with felonies, and sixteen with misdemeanors; that on the 3d day of February of the charges of felonies, only in about eleven cases had there been an examination, and that the remainder had been adjourned from time to time, either at the instance of William Watson or of the defendants; that where examinations were had, eight were dismissed, and two or three were held for the Grand Jury; that in the cases of misdemeanor in nine cases, the defendants either pleaded guilty or were found guilty and sentence was suspended, and the others were dismissed; that the remainder of the cases of misdemeanor were adjourned from time to time, either at the instance of the court or the defendants.

After the specifications, Mayor Schieren appends the following stenographic report of the hearing of the case of James Hagen, who was arraigned before Justice Watson on Friday, Feb. 1, and discharged:

Complaint of Officer ——.
The Court—Any witnesses in this case?
Officer ——Yes, Sir.
Q.—How many? A.—One.
Q.—Well, then, it is a case of one witness against yourself? You don't know where the other witnesses live? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Don't know the other witnesses? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—How are you going to find them? A.—I understand one of them is in New-York.
The said officer is sworn as a witness.
The Court—You are an officer attached to the Seventh Precinct? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—You remember the 24th day of January? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you see this man? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Where? A.—On Greene Street. I took a car from the station house to the cross-town station, and when we got there I saw the prisoner, with ten or eleven men, across the street at the centre of Greene, and they were digging stones there right along,

NEW-YORK BILLS ON TRIAL

Hearing Before the Senate and Assembly Committees.

OPPOSITION TO GREATER NEW-YORK

The Tenement House and School Board Measures Discussed Freely by Friends and Opponents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on the Greater New-York bills. Mr. Dykeman, for the Citizens' Loyal League of Brooklyn, representing 55,000 enrolled names, opposed both bills. He said Brooklyn's people wanted no such union as that proposed. The city led in the fight for good government, and did not want a share in New-York's wealth. He did not think the Stranahan-Green commission had been faithful. It was created as a commission to inquire into the desirability of union, but changed itself into a body to appeal violently for votes and called itself the Greater New-York Commission. They held out the bait of an equal tax rate.

The Lexow bill violates every principle of home rule. Its advocates seem afraid to trust the people, and so come to Albany for legislation. If the Lexow bill passes, every function of the Board of Aldermen in New-York which is exercised by Supervisors elsewhere will come to an end. This result makes it unconstitutional. The Reynolds bill is equally objectionable. The people don't want consolidation by installments. The people should pass on the question by voting on the proposed charter.

He attacked the vote as unfair, because taken in a bitter political struggle. The people did not distinguish between consolidation and the Constiutional amendments. Brooklyn voted no, but the disgruntled officers of New-Utrecht and discredited Gravesend voted yes. The League outnumbers two to one the people who voted for consolidation. "If we go in it we will be under duress; we will be whipped in. We want no juggling process of promising, but want to know what we are offered. The Loyal League wants a definite propostion to vote on. Mr. Stranahan says we are to get something, but we want to know what the people of New-York offer."

Mr. Redfield, also speaking for the league, attacked the bill as meaningless. He said the vote on consolidation meant nothing, and quoted figures from the last election to prove his statement.

Mr. A. A. Low said the proposed action provided for in the bills would be a great wrong, and that the Legislature should investigate before acting. He accused the commission of trying to legislate itself into office and of coming to the people of Brooklyn under false pretenses. In reply to Senator Reynolds, he said he was opposed to consolidation, but wanted a reference of the Legislature's action to the people.

Mr. Cleveland said he personally knew intelligent citizens of Brooklyn who voted for consolidation under misapprehension.

Mr. W. K. Short of Richmond stated that in voting for consolidation he did not understand that the present Legislature was to give a charter at once.

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn favored the Reynolds bill, but said last Fall's vote was not conclusive. The history of the world does not present a record of any problem of this magnitude. The question of terms of consolidation has never been considered. In this situation the Lexow bill is little short of a force bill. It is also a radical injustice, as no terms of union are defined. He objected to the appearance of the commission as an advocate of the bill, since its proper business was to inquire and to instruct the people, instead of urging any particular plan. The administration elected by thte people for Brooklyn opposes the proposition now before this committee.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon gave a further hearing on New-York City school bills. Commissioner Livingston, representing the Board of Education, said the board had adopted resolutions opposing the Paid Commission bill and approving the Committee of Seventy's bill with slight amendments. He argued that it was not right to place the School Board on a level with the Dock Board and the Excise Board. There are enough patriotic citizens in New-York to serve from their love for the public schools without recompense. He said there had been no conference with the Committee of Seventy, but he thought they could agree.

Mr. Shea, representing the Teachers' Association, said the teachers objected to the bills on the same ground practically as stated by Commissioner Livingston. They felt that the Trustees should retain the appointing power. He also favored changing the bill by substituting a three-fourths for a majority vote.

Assemblyman Halpin objected to taking away the powers of Trustees, and said it would result in bringing political influences to bear in the schools. This would necessarily be injurious.

Trustee Kennedy made an elaborate defense of the Trustees, who, he said, were highly respectable, self-sacrificing, and efficient men. They had the best interests of the schools at heart, and had never yet been charged with favoritism in appointing teachers, or with being influenced by political power. He objected to any change.

Trustee Oliver continued the objection to the proposed change. He said there could be no pretense that the Trustees had ever violated their trust, and, therefore, no reason existed for taking the power of appointing teachers out of their hands and giving it to the Superintendents.

Principal O'Neil, who has had twenty-five years' experience as a teacher, speaking for the Male Principals' Association, thought that there should be more Trustee districts, but objected to the provisions of the bill under discussion. He warned the committee against such radical legislation, which, he said, would be additionally dangerous when the Greater New-York became an established fact.

Assemblyman Bell was glad that the Trustee element had become aroused. He said that the changes proposed by the bill would be a calamity, and favored a paid commission.

J. Seaver Page, by request, appeared against the proposed change in the Trustee system, in which he had had eight years' experience. The hearing was then closed.

Several New-Yorkers appeared before the Cities Committee of the Assembly this afternoon for and against the New-York City Tenement-House Commission bill, introduced by Mr. Ainsworth, in connection with the report of the commission.

J. Fryor, representing leading building associations in New-York City, opposed the bill. It was unreasonable in its drafting, as it designated any house with three families in it as a tenement house, and compelled the tearing down of all the wall paper. It was also bad in many other particulars.

Samuel McMillan, as the representative of the Real Estate Exchange, claimed that the bill only applied to the houses constructed under the old law, while Cornelius O'Reilly of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association said the present laws were sufficient if properly enforced.

In defense of the bill, W. D. H. Washington of the Tenement House Commission mentioned George D. Post, Mr. Moses, and Dr. Edson, who were members of the commission, as in favor of the measure. He claimed that the opinions of these men had been drafted in the bill, and should be respected. Mr. Washington presented photographs of several unsanitary tenement-house yards in New-York City.

H. D. Dickinson, Health Inspector, opposed the bill, claiming that it was filled with incongruities, and that his experience had taught him that the bill was unreasonable. Chairman O'Grady postponed the hearing until Feb. 19.

REAL ESTATE SALES IN NEW-YORK

The Pavey Bill to Transfer Them to Liberty Street Passed in Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The Pavey (Rep., New-York,) bill, to transfer the sales of real estate from 111 Broadway to 59 Liberty Street, passed the House this morning by a vote of 74 to 18, almost on strict party lines, Mr. Hennessy (Dem., Kings,) being the only Democrat who voted in the affirmative, and four Republicans—Bell of New-York, Sherwood of Chenango, Vacheron of Queens, and Whittet—voting with the Democrats in the minority.

Mr. Hoops (Rep.) of the Seventh New-York District surprised the House by refusing point blank to vote. The Speaker insisted that he should. Mr. Foley hoped he would be excused. Speaker Fish declared that he could not understand why the Democratic leader should be concerned in the vote of a Republican, and reiterated his demand that Mr. Hoops should vote.

Mr. Hoops explained rather ambiguously that he was equally divided on the bill and had no honest convictions on it, one way or the other. On this explanation the House excused him. Subsequently Mr. Hoops explained to a reporter that he was willing to do as his friend "Jake" Patterson wanted him to do; that "Jake," as he called him, was undecided what should be done, and therefore he (Hoops) could not, in all fairness, vote intelligently. In passing, it may be observed that Mr. Hoops has introduced more bills of a striking character than any four members of the House consolidated.

For Regent of the University.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Each house of the Legislature to-day balloted for a Regent of the University, to take the place of Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, appointed a Civil Service Commissioner, the Republican majority voting for Dr. Albert Van Derveer of Albany, the Democratic minority for Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany. The formal election in joint convention of both houses will take place to-morrow at noon, when, in addition to Regent, the Legislature will elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

HIS FALSE QUEUE CAUSED TROUBLE

An Acrobat Hurt at a Bowery Ball—Young Mrs. Crawford's Experience.

Impromptu gymnastics brought Henry Mauer, an acrobat living in Maspeth, L. I., to Bellevue Hospital Monday night and delayed a Bowery ball for an hour.

Mauer and two other men named Schumer and Billing make up a troupe of acrobats. They attended the seventeenth masquerade ball of the Faith, Love, and Truth Sick Benefit Society, an east side women's organization. The ball was held in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Schumer was costumed as a Chinaman, with a long black queue, and his companions were dressed as clowns. They seized an opportunity as the band was tuning up for the preliminary procession to go through some unrehearsed gymnastics on the floor.

While they were playing, the Chinaman's queue got tangled up with his companions' big pantaloons, and the three men fell in a heap. Mauer was undermost.

The band stopped, the dancers came around, and a policeman rushed in. Seeing that Mauer was hurt, he telephoned for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Kilroe came with it. He found that Mauer's head was badly cut and his shoulder dislocated, and had him taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Margaret Crawford, twenty-eight years old, of Westfield, Mass., came to New-York without the knowledge of her husband and went to the French ball. She was arrested for making a disturbance in a Fourth Avenue restaurant about 9 A. M. yesterday. She said in the Yorkville Court that she came here to see what the French ball, of which she had heard so much, was like. She was fined $3 and was put in a cell until friends at 261 West Twenty-seventh Street could come to her rescue.

SNOW BALLET GIRLS DRENCHED

An Unexpected Flood Interrupts a Rehearsal at the Casino.

An accident which might have had serious results occurred at the Casino Monday afternoon during a rehearsal of the snow ballet. The girls had just assembled on the stage to begin their evolutions, and were being grouped by the dancing master, when a crackling noise was heard proceeding from the ceiling. It was followed without other warning by a downfall of 400 gallons of water, which had by some accident been released from a tank.

The flood came down on the stage, sweeping the young women, the dancing master, the musicians, and all the movable furniture in every direction.

The girls were panic stricken at the suddenness of the unexpected visitation, and some of them were thrown from their feet. Rudolph Aronson and some of the stage hands rushed to the rescue, and took the saturated women from the water. Fortunately the ballet was being rehearsed in the ordinary street clothes of the dancers, so that no damage resulted to the costly costumes in which the girls are to appear in public, and nothing worse than a slight chill was experienced by the women.

Within half an hour fresh outfits were obtained, and the rehearsal was again in progress on the stage of the Broadway Theatre, which was tendered to Mr. Aronson by Manager French.

BILL COOK WILL RESIDE IN NEW-YORK

He Will Pass the Next Fifty Years in Sedentary Pursuits.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 12.—In the United States court to-day "Bill" Cook, the notorious outlaw, was found guilty on half a dozen counts and sentenced to fifty years in the New-York State Penitentiary, at Auburn. He took his sentence unflinchingly and will be taken to Auburn to-morrow.

Col. Bliss's Coachman in Bellevue.

A demented coachman caused considerable excitement in Thompson's tailoring establishment at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, by his wild acts.

Then he went to Miller's furnishing goods store, next door, and ordered a lot of clothing, for which he refused to pay. At a barber's shop near by he got shaved and paid no money.

He was arrested, and said he was William Bruce, a coachman, twenty-nine years old, of 20 East Thirty-ninth Street, and was employed by Col. George Bliss of 54 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Negroes' Part in the Exposition.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The wisdom of the Atlanta Exposition management in providing amply for a special exhibit of the industrial progress of the negroes of the South is abundantly justified by the enterprising spirit with which these people have taken hold of the matter. They are to have a special building, the construction of which has been awarded to negro contractors on competitive bids, and the entire management of the exhibit will be in the hands of representative negroes, organized into an authoritative Board of Control. Prominent and trustworthy members of the race have been appointed in every State to collect and forward exhibits.

ALDERMAN LANTRY WILL STAY

THE BOARD UNANIMOUS AGAINST CONTESTANT EGAN.

Another Attempt to Abolish the Marriage Bureau—To Secure Heat in Street Cars in Winter.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday decided unanimously that Alderman Francis J. Lantry is entitled to hold his seat, which was contested by Thomas F. Egan. The decision will not change the complexion of the board.

President Jeroloman called the board to order with a new gavel and block, presented to him by the board. It is of ebony and mounted with gold and silver and is inscribed:

"From the Board of Aldermen to its President, John J. Jeroloman."

A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanied by an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, suggesting a public hearing on the question of compelling the Fourteenth Street Crosstown Railroad to keep a shelter car at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and to run the cars at more regular hours.

The report was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Then the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of Alderman Lantry, who thanked the members.

The committee said that the chief reason given for the proposed unseating of Alderman Lantry was that the ballots had been marked through ignorance of the law by the poll clerks. This reason was considered a poor one.

Alderman Ware handed in a report of the majority of the Committee on County Affairs, advising that the Marriage Bureau be abolished, and the room now devoted to it be used for committee purposes.

Alderman Olcott had a minority report, advising that the kitchen in the basement be set apart for the bureau, and that two men, without salary, be designated to arrange the marriages. A motion to adopt his report was voted down, and the majority report was tabled.

Alderman Oakley, during the debate, pointed to Alderman Ware of the Eleventh District and said: "That man comes here and says he knows about abuses that existed when the Tammany Aldermen performed marriages. Let him ventilate his knowledge. I question if he knows anything."

Alderman Brown shouted: "Yes! let us hear what he has to say. He comes here and makes charges, and I don't think he is ready to prove them."

Alderman Noonan said he was sick and tired of the whole business.

Alderman Goodman wanted to pay clerks to look after the bureau, but it developed that there was no money for this purpose.

President Jeroloman introduced a resolution directing the Railway Committee to examine the charters of all street railroad companies, investigate the operation of each road, and report what may be done to improve the service.

Alderman Olcott introduced a resolution requiring all street railway companies to heat their cars from October to April, when the temperature is less than 40°. It was referred to the Railway Committee.

MISS MURPHY GIVES A GERMAN

A Pleasing Social Affair at the Home of the New-York Senator.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A handsome german was given to-night by Miss Murphy, daughter of Senator Murphy of New-York. The dancing was in the large dining room, which was the scene of many brilliant entertainments when the house was the home of Senator and Mrs. Stanford. The room was decorated superbly with plants and roses. The german was led by Lieut. Gilmore and the handsome young hostess, who wore a Parisian gown of white brocaded satin and forget-me-nots. Mrs. Murphy wore a toilet of gray brocade and lace, and Miss De Freest of Troy, a guest of the house, was in a becoming gown of light green silk trimmed with sable. There were several handsome favor figures—parasols for the ladies and canes for the men, all twined with orchids. The souvenir favors were banners for the ladies and flags for the men, each stamped with the date. The other favors were sailor hats and heart shields for the men, bows and arrows and silver boxes for the ladies, and valentines and violets for all.

Among the guests were the Misses Pauncefote, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, the Misses Patten, the Misses Mendonça, the Misses Brice, the Misses Harlan, the Misses Gray, Baroness Von Saurma, Miss Wilcox, Miss Stewart, Miss Deering, Miss Pitts, Miss Rochester, Miss Ruggles, and Messrs. Von Flotow and Leghait.

The sixth Cabinet dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland was given to-night by Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle. The guests asked to meet the President and Mrs. Cleveland were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Miss Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, the Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Secretary Hoke Smith, Mrs. Perrine, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany.

MAX HOCHSTIM DECLARED GUILTY

The East Side Political Worker May Get a Year in Prison.

Max Hockstim, the east side political worker, who figured unfavorably before the Lexow committee in connection with corruption in the Essex Market Police Court, was convicted yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, of assault in the third degree. The penalty is one year in the penitentiary or a fine of $1,000, or both.

Hochstim assaulted Henry Freudenthal, a reporter for The Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1893. The paper had been exposing Hochstim's methods, and the latter avenged himself by attacking Mr. Freudenthal, who happened to be about the Essex Market court, although the reporter had had nothing to do with the articles to which Hochstim took objection.

Until the jury came in with the verdict against him, Hochstim wore a very confident air. The courtroom was crowded to the door with the prisoner's east side constituents. Hochstim appeared in a brand-new suit of clothes, with a flaming red necktie, and as he sat beside his counsel, Emanuel Friend, he smiled complacently on his constituents. When the verdict was pronounced, he lost all his confidence, and appeared thoroughly crestfallen. He may appeal.

Among Hochstim's friends, the finding aroused deep indignation, and loud murmurs of disapproval were heard. When the crowd reached the hall, the demonstration became so pronounced that the policemen in charge ordered the prisoner's sympathizers to clear out.

Hochstim was remanded until Friday for sentence by Judge Cowing, who presided.

COMMODORE BRUCE'S FUNERAL

Buried at Mount Auburn on His Ninety-seventh Birthday.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—There was a small gathering of naval officers from the Charlestown Yard and a few old friends in civil life at the funeral services of Commodore Henry Bruce, at King's Chapel, on this, his ninety-seventh birthday. The Rev. G. S. Richards of the Church of the Messiah read the Episcopal service for the dead. The burial was at Mount Auburn.

Among those present were Commodore J. N. Miller, Commander C. J. Barclay, Capt. J. W. Phillip of the Marine Corps, Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, Commander H. W. Lyon, Capt. Albert Kautz of the receiving ship Wabash, Capt. Merry of the training ship Enterprise, I. H. Hazelton, formerly of the navy and now of the McLean Asylum. The services at the church were preceded by private prayers at the residence of Commodore Bruce's granddaughter, Miss E. V. Ryan, 107 Falmouth Street.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; good reference. 402 West 48th St.; ring Hickey's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or washing. 220 West 27th St., three flights up.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private American family; good city references. 352 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; willing and obliging; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; city reference. 300 West 48th St. C. Thulander.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in American family; can sew neatly; best city references. 244 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do light chamberwork and take care of baby in private family. Grace Burdy, 27 Amsterdam Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable young girl to do chamberwork and mind children; is a good plain sewer; good city reference. 452 West 25th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing. 8 West 50th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid or laundress in Episcopal institution or private family. 219 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 1,307 Lexington Av., Quinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competant woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; good city references. 915 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 123 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 448 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; private family; willing and obliging; city reference. S., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. 824 3d Av., Dempsey bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 143 West 30th St., Breen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or parlorwork and waiting; reference. 303 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a German girl in American family. 248 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, together; cook is good baker; excellent meat cook; laundress, shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist with other work; three years' reference; country or city. 220 East 70th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands soups, meats, fish, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, and sherberts; can take entire charge of kitchen; city reference. K., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress; good baker; would like a good place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; best city reference. N. T., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American; or as first-class laundress; shirts, collars, and cuffs; town or country; reference. 217 East 59th St., up two stairs.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; ring Rock's bell.

COOK.—By active American woman in strictly private family; takes charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; reference. N. M., 345 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; good personal city reference; no cards. 420 West 53d St., Ovington's bell.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place. 158 West 39th St. A. R.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. S., 468 7th Av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; takes full charge of kitchen; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands her business; good manager; excellent references. Corner 109th st. and West Boulevard; more.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in a small private family; two years' reference from last place. 565 9th Av.; ring bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl, Protestant, to cook, wash, and iron; good cook and laundress; city reference. 309 West 44th St., rear house, two flights up.

COOK.—By first-class cook in first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and American cooking; entrées, desserts; can take a chef's place; best references. 456 4th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; best city reference; city or country; wages, $35 to $30. 742 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; best city references from her last place; understands all kinds family cooking. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as cook; city or country; good references. 300 West 51st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. J. F., 337 3d Av., corner 25th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; best personal city reference; wages, $30. 211 East 26th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook in first-class family; best city reference. 136 East 28th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; has good reference. 358 West 37th St., first bell.

COOK.—By thorough cook in private family; competent to do good cooking; wages, $25; good city reference. 317 East 31st St., third bell.

COOK.—First-class; colored; makes first-class bread and pastry; city or country; good reference. 225 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; three years' reference from last place. I. L. F., 511 West 59th St., Wynn's bell.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman; best references, city and country. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands boning and larding and all kinds of cooking; willing to go out by day or month. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; wages not under $20; first-class references. 514 West 48th St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of first-class cooking; in private family. 14 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. Call, Tuesday, at 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By Welsh girl as cook in small private family; city reference. 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private family; city reference. 129 West 16th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman work of any kind; washing or cleaning by day or week; has first-class references; as cook or do chamberwork. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, K. M. C., at 615 East 6th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. 247 East 30th St., one flight up, rear.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; like few more customers; elegant style; make arrangements of dress; terms moderate; best city references by letters. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French young woman by the day; cut, fit, and trim; good city reference. L. D., 284 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, out or in, by day; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; wishes customers by day; $2.50 per day. M. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; artistic taste; French fit; $2.50 per day; out or at home; moderate. Fabricius, 14 West 65th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands all machines; terms, $1, or $5 a week. M. M., 239 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss Reilly, formerly of Switzer, would like few more families by day. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends her French nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

Housekeepers.

A VISITING HOUSEKEEPER can care for one more family; catering, ménus, engaging and managing servants, accounts, &c. S. L. P., Room 71, 19 Irving Place.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined, thoroughly-capable, trustworthy North German, as housekeeper, chambermaid, or waitress; fully qualified to take entire charge of dining room; understands making of salads, jellies, &c., &c.; highest references. Anna, Box 245 Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By a respectable girl for general housework, or chambermaid and waiting; reference. 305 East 63d St., McIntyre's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do housework or up-stairs work in small family; willing to learn, and knows a good deal. 156 East 88th St.; ring Ambrose's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart young girl to do general housework; good plain cook and laundress; reference. 437 West 54th St., top floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do housework; willing and obliging; city reference. 416 West 56th St., Room 12.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman in small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; understands all kinds of housework; good city reference. 308 East 24th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; speaks English; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; middle-aged lady preferred; city reference. G. G., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. D., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; first-class city references. 155 Waverley Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German as lady's maid; good sewer and needleworker; sleep at home. Advertiser, 650 3d Av.

MAID.—By a German Protestant young woman to grown children or ladies; don't object to go abroad; good reference. S. K., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By respectable woman as maid and chambermaid; willing to be useful; best city reference. 428 West 48th St., Moore's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or to assist with light housework; last employer can be seen. Seamstress, 17 West 16th St.

MAID.—By refined American as maid to grown children; good seamstress; best reference. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av. and 83d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; city reference; last employer can be seen. 408 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress and to assist chambermaid in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 222 West 35th St.; janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family. 239 East 22d St., Casey's, first floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy woman; Protestant; do light chamberwork; wages second consideration; city or country; highest reference. Box 645, 753 6th Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, experienced North German, (Hanoverian;) take entire charge of growing children; teaches German; best references. P. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent North German nurse to one or two children; no objection to leave city; plain sewing; good city reference. Nurse, 1,935 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By educated, trustworthy young girl to take charge of grown child, sew, and assist generally; five years' experience; personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

NURSE.—By a nice girl; speaks German and English, and French; to take care of children and do plain sewing; best reference from last place. 226 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young American woman as nurse to growing children or lady's maid; good seamstress. 7 East 43d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to infant or growing children; excellent reference. M. T. L., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant; competent girl; as nurse for growing children or infant; excellent reference. E. D., 270 West 23d St.

NURSES or MAIDS.—Two North German girls want to go to Europe as nurses or maids. Europe, 957 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; permanent position; best of reference. 157 Harrison St., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly-competent parlormaid; experienced; lived with leading families in Newport and New-York; highest city personal testimonials from late employer. J. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; willing to assist with other work; reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as seamstress or lady's maid; city references; wages, $20. Can call, evenings only, C. V., 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent seamstress and chambermaid; good city references. 108 West 39th St. Lewis.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German. 174 East 63d St., top floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. J. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By thorough, first-class waitress; all wines and salads; takes entire charge of parlor floor; two years' best city reference; wages, $20. 434 West 49th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; understands her business in all branches; making of salads and serving wines; best city references. M., care of Feouve, 206 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; private family; neat, willing, obliging, and competent; best city reference; lady can be seen. K. R., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; first-class waitress; in private family; takes care dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city references. 157 West 22d St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a waitress; takes a butler's place; willing and obliging; highest city reference. 707 7th Av., in store.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to secure situation for competent waitress. Call, from 1:30 to 2:30, at 62 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WILL GIVE PART OF EACH DAY teaching music and painting, or in light household duties, in exchange for comfortably-furnished room in Christian American family; highest references. D. N., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN, position in an institution; city or country; highest reference. E. K., 311 West 36th St.

CARE of CHILDREN.—By a Protestant young girl to take care of children and make herself useful; willing and obliging. 440 West 19th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, take with Gunther's, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Speaks English, French, and Italian; best city references. D. O., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; present employers. A. N., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; neat in his work and obliging; employer, with whom he has lived for several years, can be seen; disengaged about Feb. 25. Benson, 422 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 32; single; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; speaks English; three years' first-class personal city references; just disengaged. Noel, 142 West 30th St.; ring three times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in private family; best city reference; city or country. L. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family, or as first-class second man; thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; personal reference from last place. J. Mc., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced; specialty in care of silver and dinner parties; satisfaction given; reference from city families. L. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; leaving owing to family not keeping house; neat valet, if required; lady can be seen. John Woods, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; four years' reference from last place. A. R., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. C., 1,062 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work; best city references. F. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, 26, just disengaged; can be highly recommended by last employer; will be found obliging and very useful. 203 East 48th St., Times Agency.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman in private family; good appearance; sober, obliging; understands his work; bst references. Eugene, 139 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; single-handed, or where parlormaid is kept, can furnish best of city reference. A. R. A., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; English; good personal character; single; age, 31; height, 5 feet 7 inches; total abstainer. G. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. J. M., 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; valets neatly if required; excellent city references; city or country. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; total abstainer; neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; age 32; 12 years' experience in this city; first-class references. B., 137 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man in private family; first-class city reference; willing and obliging. A. Troume, 206 East 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; takes first-class care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good rider; city or country; five years' first-class references; employers can be seen. C., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; takes first-class care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good rider; five years' first-class references; city or country. C., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable man; age, 35; married; no family; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very best reference from last employer. L. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent man; sober, willing, and obliging; four years' first-class sat

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and a Very Light Business.

CHICAGO HOLIDAY CAUSES DULLNESS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Steady—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Lower.

The celebration of Lincoln's birthday at Chicago had a quieting effect on the local traders in grain, and the business was chiefly in a switching way, with prices a shade lower, and a very dull trade. Provisions were also influenced by the holiday at the West, and failed to show any change. Cotton was lower, as the Government report was bearish. Coffee was neglected and easier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	47¾@	48
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	35½
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	26 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3¾@	4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	9.70
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were without special features, as Chicago had a holiday, and the trading was confined to the local traders, with prices ¼c lower on light clearances and realizing by local longs, although foreign houses were free buyers at the close. Spot was without demand from either shippers or the local trade, with prices ¼c lower with the options. . . Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅝c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9¼c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat. . . . Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61¼c. . . . Clearances hence, 56,241 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 69,569 bushels. . . . Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 12,467 bushels; in the interior, 140,171 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ¼c lower early, but rallying ⅛c and closing steady, with a very dull trade, owing to the absence of news from the West. Spot was steady and very dull. Sales, 25,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 9,000 bushels steamer, mixed, at 48⅝c, delivered. . . . Receipts, 5,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 31,019 bushels; in the interior, 65,582 bushels. . . . Clearances hence, 19,880 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,339 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower, with only a local trade. Spot were firmer, but very quiet. . . . Sales, 33,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½@37c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 30¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c; No. 3, rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@36c; track white, 36@42c for 16,000 bushels. . . . Receipts, 5,250 bushels; exports, 148 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@	56¾
March	80,000	57⅛ @ 57 3-16	57⅛
May	970,000	58¼ @ 58⅝	58⅝
June	....	@	58⅝
July	460,000	58 13-16@59	58⅞
August	30,000	59¼	59¼
September	120,000	59⅝ @59¾	59⅝
Total	1,660,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@	47⅜
May	130,000	48¼@48⅝	48⅜
July	40,000	48⅝@48¾	48¾
Total	170,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	10,000	32⅞@33	32⅞
March	....	@	32⅞
May	100,000	32¾@32⅞	32⅞
No. 2 white—			
February	....	@	36⅛
March	....	@	36¼
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Demand has improved, but prices are quoted as before, with an easy feeling; sales, 11,400 bbls, including 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $3.50@3.60; 1,650 bbls Winter straights at $2.65@2.80; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65, in sacks; 600 bbls Winter, No. 1, at $2.25@2.30; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.10; 1,900 bbls City Mill patents, 5,300 bbls clear, and 300 bbls No. 2 at quotations. . . . Arrivals, 1,030 bbls and 1,980 sacks; exports, 7,409 bbls and 16,516 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,650 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@ ....
Supers	.... Nominal.	$2.20@2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.20
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	3.00@ 3.15
Kansas patents	2.60@ 2.65	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@ ....
Supers	.... Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	.... Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Firm, but quiet; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.70 for spot, and $1.50 bid, to arrive; 50@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@54c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52 @55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40 @42c for spring bran; 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton meal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues a quiet market for clover, for which prices are steadier on lighter movements. Quoted at 9@9¼c for No. 1 and 9⅝@9¼c for fancy as asking rates. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little business, under small offerings. The moderate stocks in warehouses are practically held off the market. There are occasional lots of yellow on dock that are offered as prime on sample, but in a small way, at 26c, and Mediterranean exporters had refusals at that price. The market is distinctly 26¼c for prime yellow, over which there is no question as to quality, and 27c for a little better grade, with 200 bbls sold at 26¾c and 150 bbls at 27c. Crude, in barrels, is firm, art 22c, and 150 bbls were taken at that. The English shippers, while not openly bidding more than 25c for good off grade yellow, would pay 25½c, but cannot find offerings under 26c. While there is no especial activity yet the undertone is good. Efforts to get freer consignments from the South to this market bring out very reserved offerings, and it is apparent that there is more confidence there, especially about near coast sections, where holdings are comparatively moderate. There have been a few tanks of crude, in bulk, obtained at 18c, and where 17½@18c and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.40@5.41	5.42	5.40	800
March	5.44@5.45	5.49	5.43	13,800
April	5.47@5.48	5.53	5.47	6,400
May	5.52@5.53	5.58	5.52	35,000
June	5.55@5.56	5.61	5.55	13,400
July	5.58@5.60	5.64	5.59	900
August	5.63@5.64	5.69	5.63	9,500
September	5.68@5.69	5.75	5.69	600
October	5.75@5.76	5.80	5.75	1,700
November	5.81@5.82	....	....	....
December	@....	5.87	5.87	200
January	@....	....	....	....
Total				82,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2880	5074	3932	..	..	..
N. Orleans	8081	13902	7631	..	..	..
Mobile	78	789	608	..	..	..
Savannah	2304	2447	2285	..	..	..
Char'ton	717	1760	1067	..	..	..
Wil'ton	201	26	85	..	..	..
Norfolk	297	624	964	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	15036	..	..	..
New-York	431	..	1267	..	..	..
Boston	792	104	480	..	..	..
Phila	..	68	16	..	..	..
W. Point	730	100	1075	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16511	24904	34496	..	..	..
This day last w'k	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	18356
This day last year	12100	12968	18103	9975	7350	10731

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is moderate, with prices without change.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@28
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The business is good and prices rule firm.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@4½
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4⅝@4¾	Java	3½@3⅝
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅛@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅛@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The raw market rules steady, but demand continues very light. Sales, 2,400 bags centrifugal, at 3c for 96° test. Refined are dull and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow ½ per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or No. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅜	@4 9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4 3-16
Granulated	3⅞	@3 15-16
Cutloaf	4⅜	@4 9-16
Crushed	4⅜	@4 9-16
Powdered	4	@4 1-16
Coarse granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Fine granulated	3⅝	@3 15-16
Extra fine granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Con. granulated	4	@4 3-16
Cubes	4	@4 3-16
XXXX powdered	4¼	@4 7-16
Mold A	4¼	@4 7-16
Diamond A	3⅝	@3 15-16
Confectioners' A	3⅝	@3 13-16
Columbia A	3½	@3 11-16
Windsor A	3½	@3 11-16
Ridgewood	3½	@3 11-16
Phoenix A	3½	@3 11-16
Empire A	3 7-16	@3⅝
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 7	3 5-16	@3¼
No. 8	3 3-16	@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16	@3¼
No. 11	3	@3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16	@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2 13-16	@....
No. 14 (net)	2 13-16	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,831 bbls; peas, 3,850 bushels. Exports: Beans, 200 pks; peas, 1,488 bbls. Imports, 651 bags beans. There has been a slight upward movement in nearly all kinds of domestic beans. Home demand has not improved to any extent, but exporters have shown a little interest, and, with very moderate arrivals, sellers have held best grades with more confidence. At the close some pretty good marks of marrow could be had at $2.32½, but choice, clean-picked lots are selling up to $2.35, and are firm at that. The future of the market will be shaped to a large extent by the export demand. Medium are held up at $1.85 in instances, but most buyers are still able to supply their wants at $1.82½. Peas have worked into very small compass, and there were sales of best State lots to-day at $1.87½. Rather more red kidney have been moved of late, which has improved the position; $2.05 is all that can be safely quoted for choice hand-picked lots, but 5c more is asked for some marks. Turtle soup are dull, and white kidney are slow and a little easier. Yellow eyes and California limas steady. A fair trade is passing in foreign beans, and values are hardening gradually; sales of best new medium and pea at $1.75, and prime old are reaching $1.70. Green peas steady at the slight advance quoted. Beans—Domestic marrows, choice, per bushel, $2.32½@2.35; do, medium, $1.82½; do, pea, $1.85@$1.87½; do, white kidney, $2.35@2.40; do, red kidney, choice, hand-picked, $2@$2.05; do, common to good, $1.65@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80 $2.85; do, foreign, medium and pea, $1.60@ $1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—A very moderate trade, buyers not caring to take beyond actual wants. Fancy creamery shows up sparingly in the light receipts, and there is scarcely enough to meet the demand. Top grades are firm for both fresh and held goods. Low grades are plentiful and unimproved.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	13 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	17 @18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @..
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16 @17
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13 @15
Dairy, firkins, extras	16 @16½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @15

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@26
Creamery, firsts	23 @24
Creamery, seconds	20 @22
Creamery, thirds	16 @18
Creamery, June, extra	19 @20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—A moderately steady call for fine stock, both from local and out-of-town sources. Fancy continues firm, while low grades are plentiful and weak on a slow trade.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1½

EGGS—The market is lower, with trade quiet, as most buyers prefer waiting further developments over prices, and this causes some surplus, despite the light receipts.

State and Pennsylvania	29 @29½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	28 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	26 @27
Western, refrigerators	21 @24
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$5.50@$5.50
Limed	18 @20

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are firm on continued moderate receipts. Onions are well sustained, with moderate supplies. Cabbages higher. No fresh receipts of Southern vegetables.

Cabbages, per 100	$5.00@$10.00
Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	50@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.50@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.12
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 75
Kale, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, per crate	2.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.62@$1.75
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.62@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, per bbl	1.85@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 1.90
Scotch	2.00@ ....
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.90@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.75@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; pale, $2@$2.50; Long Islands, $5.25@$5.50; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20. . . . Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1.05 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50. . . . Rockland common lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10. . . . Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000. . . . Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15 @18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 6,833 pks. Exports, 7,531 pks. The market for evaporated apples is very quiet, and the feeling is just a shade easier. Home jobbers are buying only in small lots for current needs, and exporters keep their bids ⅛@¼c below holders' views. We cannot make much change in the range of quotations, but outside figures are more extreme than of late. Only a few sun-dried apples arriving, and these find buyers at relatively full rates. Chops weaker; offerings at 2¼c. Cores and skins quiet. Very little doing in raspberries, and 20c is occasionally shaded on evaporated cherries, and plums very dull. Blackberries quiet, but in light stock and held steady. California fruits are being pushed to sale, and easier prices have been named on some kinds. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@ 6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c. Cherries, 12@13c. Plums, State, 5@5½c. Blackberries, 5½c. Apricots, 6½@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 4,876 bbls. The recent stormy weather has interfered with both the demand and the arrivals, but the position of the market is a strong one and prices are fully sustained. Grapes are in fair supply and have very little demand. Cranberries held with great confidence, and a few fancy large and dark Jersey lots are held above our top quotation. Florida oranges almost out of market and values about nominal. Some lots of California navels are meeting a fair demand, and West Indian fruit sells quite readily as quoted. We quote: Apples—Greening and Baldwin, per barrel, $3@$4; do, Spy, $3@$3.75; do, Spitz, $3@$5.50; do, inferior, $2@$2.50. Grapes—Catawba, per small basket, 10@18c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$3.75. Oranges—Florida, per box, $2@$4.50; do, California, $3.50@$3.62; do, West Indian, per bbl, $3@$4; tangerines, Florida, per box, $3@ $4.50; mandarins, $2@$3; grape fruit, $1.50 @$3.50.

GAME—Wild ducks afford the only item of game offering; they sell well when large and fat, but light, thin birds are neglected. Snipe and plover are legally salable, and choice would bring good prices, but we see none. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40c@$1; do, teal, blue-wing, 30@40c; do, common kinds, 20 @30c.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light and market without change. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do No. 3 to No. 1, 50@65c; do shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 50@55c; clover, 85@40c; rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Supplies moderate and demand light, with prices firm.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop 1894, choice	10	@..
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@25
Bohemian, new	23	@27
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—The market is firm, but trading is limited by the small supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	11 @13½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	13 @13½
Montevideo	20@22	13 @13½
California	21@25	11 @12
Matamoras	23@25	9½@10
Orinoco	20@23	11 @..
Bogota	20@24	10½@11
Central American	18@20	10 @..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	10 @10½
Galveston	20@25	9 @..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	7 @ 7½
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5½@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, cow	..@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	..@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	..@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	..@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	..@50	6 @ 7
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Demand is moderate, with prices held as before.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres	Common Hides	Acid— All Kinds
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24
Middle backs	24@25
Middle, heavy	25@26
Seconds, heavy	21@22
Light backs, cow	22@23
Bellies	29@30
Seconds	20@21

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33
Seconds	26@29
Bellies	10@11

METALS—Tin firm at 14c asked. Lake copper steady at 9.65@9.70c. Lead steady at 3.12½c. Spelter dull at 3.10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The first carload since last Wednesday got in to-day. Jobbers had entirely exhausted their stocks, and were ready buyers of the fresh lots at a material advance from late prices. Fowls showed most strength, but chickens and turkeys were doing well. Ducks are so scarce that prime fat lots would bring a long price. Geese are improving a little. We kquote; Fowls, per lb, 12c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 7@7½c; turkeys, 10@ 10½c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@ $1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED —Receipts for week, 6,933 pks. The recent storms have given us light receipts, and there has been delay in getting shipments forward. Prices have been pushed up a little on choice grades of most kinds, and an opening has been found for a considerable quantity of local freezer goods, at satisfactory prices. At the close, some of the delayed goods are coming in, trade is light, and the market is barely sustained, though holders are asking full late prices, in the hope that trade may improve enough later in the week to afford an outlet for the quantity on offer. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12½@13c; do, young toms, 10½ @11c; do, old toms, 8½@9c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@12c; fowls, Jersey, 11@11½c; do, Western, 10@11c; chickens and fowls, Western, inferior, 8@9c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.75.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts quiet and unchanged; fancy hand-picked quoted at 3¼@ 3½c per lb; Spanish, shelled, 4½c; Virginia, do, 2¾@3c. Honey dull; white clover combs quoted at 11@12c per lb and buckwheat at 9c; State, extracted, 5@6c; California, do, 7c; Southern, 45@50c per gallon. Beeswax firm at 30@31c per lb, with most sales at the top figure.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Prices are advanced, but trading continues light.

Southern, Old Dominion	31
Southern, regular	31½
Machine-made barrels	31½

RESINS—Demand moderate, with prices steady.

C'm st'd'd	$1.35 @ ..	I	$2.35	@	..
Good str'd	1.40 @ ..	K	2.50	@	..
E	1.42½@$1.45	M	2.80	@	..
F	1.60 @ ..	N	2.95	@	..
G	1.60 @ ..	W. G	3.15	@	..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.25	@	..

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12.—Resin steady; strained, $1.05; good strained, $1.10. Spirits of turpentine steady at 28½c. Tar steady at $1. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—Turpentine firm, 27c; no receipts. Resin, good strained, firm, $1.05; no receipts.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 29c; no sales. Resin firm at $1.05; no sales.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Wool steady; an active demand for one-quarter blood and low wools. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 17@18c; X, 16½ @17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 18@ 19c; coarse, 20@21c. Fine washed delaine X and XX, 17@19c; medium washed, combing and delaine, 21@22c; coarse do, do, do, 22@23c; Canada, do, do, do, 22@23c. Tub Washed—Choice, 22@24c; fair, 20@22c; coarse, 20@21c. Medium unwashed combing and delaine, 16@17c; coarse, do, do, do, 18@19c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 14@16c; coarse, 17@18c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 7½@10c; medium and coarse, 10@11c. Montana—Fine, 10@12c; medium, 10@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Territorial—Fine, 7@10c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 10@12c.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have seldom been so dull in all lines of business, and, as usual in periods of inactivity, the market is for the most part weak. Engagements—To Liverpool, 5,500 bales cotton, 7-64d; 1,000 bxs bacon, 10s; 500 bxs cheese, 20s; to Hamburg, 200 tcs lard, 85 pfennigs; to Bristol, 500 bxs cheese, 17s 6d; to Leith, 200 bxs cheese, 22s 6d; to Gibraltar, 22 cases tobacco, 25s. Charters—British steamer, general cargo, Antwerp to New-York, 7s 3d, February; British steamer, salt, Trapani to Boston, 9s 3d, February; British steamer, phosphate, Coosaw to London, 13s, March; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to the United Kingdom, 16s 6d, or Baltic, 16s 9d, March; British ship and British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, 23s 9d and 25s 6d; British ship, lumber, Puget Sound to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, or Delagoa Bay, 62s 6d; ship, hemp, Manila to Delaware Breakwater, for orders $4; British bark, 1,192 tons, Mauritius to New-York or Philadelphia, 27s 6d; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince and back from a second port to North of Hatteras, logwood, private terms; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to Gibara and back to North of Hatteras, lump sum; schooner lumber, Georgetown, S. C., to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, Palatka to Bridgeport, $5 and St. John's River towage; schooner, bagging, hence to Port Royal, private terms.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 80,599 pks flour, 10,052 pks cornmeal, 171,600 bushels wheat, 91,350 bushels oats, 79,500 bushels barley, 7,150 bushels peas, 143,000 bushels corn, 27,323 bales cotton, 1,219 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,562 bbls resin, 335 bbls tar, 5,595 bbls pork, 747 bbls beef, 24,570 pks cutmeats, 24,016 pks butter, 14,675 pks cheese, 17,614 tcs lard, 34,196 kegs lard, 1,495 bbls whisky, 1,029 hhds tobacco, 1,561 pks tobacco, 985 bales wool, 2,816 bbls beans, 1,349 pks buckwheat flour, 9,636 bbls cottonseed oil, 1,256 bbls molasses, 4,711 bags peanuts, 21,151 pks eggs, and 511 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $6,228,431, and since Jan. 1, $43,218,052, against $44,475,568 same time last year. The week's exports included 3,797 bbls apples, 8 bbls pearl ashes, 81,073 bbls wheat flour, 40 bbls rye flour, 3,319 bbls cornmeal, 289,447 bushels wheat, 4,834 bushels oats, 4,667 bushels peas, 140,664 bushels corn, 465 box candles, 46 tons coal, 12,346 bales cotton, 14,204 bales hay, 984 bbls spirits turpentine, 4,458 bbls resin, 150 bbls tar, 153 bbls pitch, 6,705 gallons lard oil, 990 gallons linseed oil, 206,276 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,640,685 gallons petroleum, 2,759 bbls pork, 1,563 bbls beef, 712 tcs beef, 6,109,150 lb cutmeats, 72,105 lb butter, 556,413 lb cheese, 7,952,538 lb lard, 226 bbls rice, 87,936 lb tallow, 635 hhds tobacco, 884 pks tobacco, 203,111 lb manufactured tobacco, 5,194 lb whalebone.

A HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated in Chicago yesterday and the exchanges were closed.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Flour dull; receipts, 3,045 bbls; shipments, 6,578 bbls. Patent, $2.45@$2.50; extra fancy, $2.20@$2.25; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.80@$1.90

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uncertainty as to Financial Legislation Checks Speculation.

FIVE MILLIONS GOLD COMING AT ONCE

A Strong Opening Followed by Irregularity and Dullness — The Grangers and Industrials Fairly Active.

In the early trading the stock market showed considerable strength, and a fair amount of activity. London prices came higher, and an announcement that between now and Saturday $5,000,000 gold would be shipped from London to this country in connection with the new loan, had a beneficial influence. Information from Washington that there was an improved chance of reasonable financial legislation made people more hopeful. As the day advanced, however, dispatches from Washington were less satisfactory, particularly those which foreshadowed the possibility of a revival of the silver question in an aggravated form, and the good feeling on the market rapidly disappeared. Prices receded, most of the morning's gain was wiped out, and dullness ensued. When it was understood that the action of the Senate Finance Committee in reporting a free silver bill was a mere formality, prices recovered somewhat, but at the close the market was dull and irregular, although fractionally higher than on Monday.

There was a fair amount of trading in the Grangers. Northwestern, after selling at 93½, declined to 92, and closed at 92½, a net loss of ½ on sales of 21,100 shares. St. Paul moved within ¾, and closed unchanged at 54⅞. The fluctuations in Burlington were also narrow, and it closed ⅛ higher. Rock Island gained ⅝ on small transactions. Louisville and Nashville was fairly active, and finished ⅛ higher than on Monday.

In the industrials, Sugar was the most active of the group. Opening at 90¼, it advanced to 91⅛, and then went back to 90, closing at 90½, a net gain of ¼. Chicago Gas was fairly steady all day, and it closed ⅝ up. The election of officers has been further postponed, not because of any hitch, it was explained, but in order that everything may be done regularly. Cordage stocks were higher; the guaranteed advanced a point, and the others fractions.

Deposits of gold at the Assay Office by the banks concerned in the Government bond syndicate continued, the amount taken in up to the close of business being something like $3,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair supply, and the demand was more active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $95,994,040, and balances $6,250,897. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $646,704.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 15-16@1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy, bills being more freely offered. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 20. Boston—Par to 5c premium. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Int. Cond. & Ins.	1⅛
United States Cordage gtd.	1

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1½
Canadian Pacific	1
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	1
Louis., New-Albany & C. pf.	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st.	1
Kentucky Central 4s.	2
New-Jersey & New-York Tel. 5s.	1
St. Paul 1st 7s, gold.	1

DECLINED.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	1½
Chicago & Erie inc.	1
Erie 2d con.	1
Kansas Pacific cn.	1
Laclede Gas 1st.	1
Long Dock 6s.	1½
Oregon Improvement cn.	1½
Peoria, D. & Ev. 1st, E. Division.	2½
West Shore 4s.	1
Wisconsin Central 1st.	1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, advanced ¼, and the 4s, coupon, and the 5s each ⅛. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110¼	110¾
4s, c	110¼	110¾
5s, r	114⅞	115¼
5s, c	114⅞	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..

In State securities $2,500 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 93.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 2, to 50¾; St. Paul, ½, to 56¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 9⅝; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 90; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 4⅞; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅜, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅜. Lake Shore sold at 140; Erie at 10⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred at 16. British consols were firm at 104 3-16 for money and 104 5-16 for the account.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 35c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

One membership New-York Produce Exchange, $580.

$18,000 the American Debenture Company, Series F, 5 per cent collateral trust gold bonds, due June 1, 1903, $5.

Seventy-three shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 275½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	100
American Cotton Oil pf	63	63	63	63	62½	64	105
*American Sugar Refining	90¼	91⅛	90	90½	90⅜	90½	24,947
*American Sugar Refining pf	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91¼	91	91¾	610
*American Tobacco	94⅜	94⅜	93	93	92½	93	3,235
Baltimore & Ohio	62¾	62⅞	62½	62½	62½	63	230
*Bay State Gas	20	20⅛	19	19⅜	19⅛	19½	1,400
Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48	48⅜	156
Canadian Pacific	49	49	49	49	48¾	49¼	100
Cedar Falls & Minn	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	5½	10
Chicago Gas	73⅞	74½	73⅞	74⅛	74	74¼	7,690
Chicago & Northwestern	93	93½	92	92½	92½	92⅝	21,157
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141	140	140	137	139	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	71¼	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	6,435
C., C., C. & St. Louis	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	35½	35⅝	1,250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	54⅞	55	18,300
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅝	62¼	61⅞	61¾	61¼	62	2,962
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19⅛	19⅜	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	500
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	128	128	128	129	58
Denver & Rio Grande	11	11	11	11	10¾	11½	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	9	8⅞	9	1,400
General Electric	28½	29⅛	28½	28⅝	28¾	29	6,746
Inter. Con. & Insurance	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35	45	109
Lacledo Gas	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅜	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	70	71	350
Lake Shore	137⅜	137⅜	137½	137½	136¾	137⅜	202
*Long Island Traction	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	560
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅝	52	52¼	52¼	52⅝	8,625
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22½	23	200
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅜	107¼	105⅞	106½	106¼	106½	3,450
Michigan Central	93	93	92⅝	92¾	93¼	95	260
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	26	29	200
Missouri Pacific	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜	1,050
Mobile & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¼	16	100
*National Lead Company	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	29¾	30¼	1,490
*National Lead Company pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅞	81¾	83	200
New-Jersey Central	87	87½	86⅝	87¼	86½	87⅜	510
New-York Central	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	99⅛	99½	660
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	30¼	450
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10⅜	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	38¼	38¾	200
Norfolk & Western	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	3	100
Norfolk & Western pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½	13	300
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3¼	100
Northern Pacific pf	15¾	16	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞	600
Ontario & Western	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16	500
Pacific Mail	21	21½	20⅞	21½	21¼	21½	1,160
Peoria & Eastern	2	2	2	2	2	3½	50
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	154½	154½	154½	154½	154	156	118
Rome, Water. & Ogdensburg	113	113	113	113	113	115½	3
St. Paul & Omaha	29¾	30	29¾	30	29⅞	30½	800
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¾	250
Southern Railway	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	1,715
Southern Railway pf	31½	32½	31½	32⅛	32	32¼	2,058
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	200
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	100
United States Cordage	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	1,275
United States Cordage pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	1,418
United States Cordage gtd	14	14	14	14	12½	13½	500
United States Rubber	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	44	100
*United States Leather pf	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅞	62¾	63	400
Wabash pf	13	13	13	13	13	13½	200
Wells-Fargo Express	104	104¾	104	104¾	100	108	23
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87½	87½	87⅝	2,478
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	..	10	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37¾	37¾	36	37½	35	37½	480

Total sales.....132,215

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000 ..... 110½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000 64
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000 110
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 88¾
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 104⅞
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Cent of N J Gen 5s 5,000 ..... 111¼
Central Pac 6s, 1895 3,000 ..... 100½
Central Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100¾
Central Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 103
4,000 ..... 103¼
C & O Pur M'y Fund 1,000 ..... 106½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000 ..... 104⅜
9,000 ..... 104½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 3,000 ..... 72⅞
18,000 72
4,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 72
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 12,000 ..... 91½
Chi, B & Q Con 7s 2,000 119
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 8,000 ..... 102½
Chicago & Erie Inc 10,000 20
Chi G T J & C Co 1st 6,000 ..... 93¼
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 1,000 107
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000 110
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000 ..... 100½
C, St P, M & O Cons 5,000 122
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 5,000 109
C, C, C & Ind G M 3,000 ..... 122¼
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 5,000 104
Den & Rio Grande 4s 20,000 ..... 80½
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s 8,000 94
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s 10,000 ..... 79½
12,000 80

E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000 ..... 111¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s 7,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 102⅞
Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000 ..... 132¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 3,000 89
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 1,000 110
Han & St Jo Cons 2,000 119
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 105¼
H & Tex Cent Con 6s 4,000 102
Kan Pac 1st Cons 8,000 64
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s 1,000 85
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000 112
1,000 ..... 113¼
Lacledo Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 6,000 92
2,000 ..... 91¾
2,000 91
L S & M So 1st Reg 3,000 ..... 116½
Long Dock 6s 5,000 126
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 2,000 ..... 75½
1,000 75
Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div 5,000 ..... 116¾
Mil & St P 7s, Gold 1,000 121
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 26,000 80
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 10,000 ..... 45½
10,000 ..... 45¼
10,000s3 45
10,000 ..... 45¼
5,000 ..... 45¼
Mob & O Gen Mtge 2,000 64
Mor & Es Con Gtd 9,000 ..... 140½
Nash, C & St L Con 3,000 100
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 2,000 61
2,000 ..... 60¾
11,000 ..... 60¼
2,000 60
D, M & Co Certs 4,000 ..... 60½
5,000 ..... 60⅛
6,000 60
Collat Trust 6s 5,000 100

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 14,000 ..... 101½
N Y & N J Tel 5s 5,000 104
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 1,000 139
Small Bonds 100 137
Nor & W 100-Year 5s 5,000s3 ..... 48½
Nor Pac 1st Coup 15,000 ..... 112¾
5,000 ..... 112⅝
27,000 112
5,000 ..... 112½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 5,000 ..... 26⅛
10,000 ..... 26¼
North Ry of Cal 5s 7,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 91
Ohio & M Con S F 1,000 ..... 107⅝
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000 ..... 92⅞
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 ..... 50½
3,000 50
Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 5,000 88
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000 ..... 89½
2,000 90
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 1,000, c 95
1,000 95
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4,000 75
Phil & Read Gen 4s 6,000 69
4,000 ..... 69½
10,000 ..... 69⅞
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B 10,000 105
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 ..... 64½
9,000 64
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 6s 2,000 ..... 100¼
St L & S Fr G M 6s 3,000 ..... 103½
St L & S Fr G M 5s 3,000s20F 90
3,000 90
St Louis S W 1st 5,000 65
5,000 ..... 65½
24,000 65
So Pac of N Mex 1st 5,000 ..... 99½

St Louis S W 2d Inc 14,000 ..... 17¾
10,000 18
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Reduc to 4½s 14,000 ..... 100¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 96½
1,000 96
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 86½
12,000 ..... 86¾
5,000 ..... 86½
Texas & N O Con 5s 5,000 ..... 89¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 83¾
Third Avenue 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 118½
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000 58
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 88¼
Union Pac 1st, 1896 6,000 ..... 103½
2,000 ..... 103⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1897 12,000 ..... 103⅝
11,000 ..... 103¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 2,000 ..... 97¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000 ..... 50½
2,000 50
10,000, c 51
10,000s60F 50
Small Bonds 300 44
U S Leather Co 6s 40,000 113
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 1,000 92
Wabash 1sts 5s 5,000 105
2,000 ..... 105¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 104¾
2,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104¼
5,000 104
5,000 ..... 103⅞
Registered 1,000s3 ..... 104½
20,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104¼
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 19,000 ..... 24¾
8,000 ..... 24⅝
5,000 ..... 24½
Wiscon Cent Co 1st 6,000 ..... 45¼
5,000 45

Total sales.....$863,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	37½
American Coal	89	..
American District Telegraph	..	40
American Express	110	112
American Telegraph & Cable	92½	93¾
American Tobacco pf	104½	108
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	4	4¼
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N	45	60
Central Pacific	12⅜	13⅝
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117½	122
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16¾
Chicago & Alton	145	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	118
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	5¾	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Col. & Hocking Coal	3½	5
C., Hocking Valley & T. pf	60	..
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Con. Gas Company	127	128½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	160
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7	9
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	100½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	46	47
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	102
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	1⅛
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅜	2⅛
Homestake	20	..
Illinois Central	85½	87½
Iowa Central	6	6¼
Iowa Central pf	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	82	83

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lake Erie & Western	15	16
Long Island	84	85½
Louisville, N. A. & C.	6½	7½
L. St. Louis & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National certs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48½
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	23⅞
National Linseed Oil	17	18½
National Starch	5	8
National Starch 1st pf	45	60
National Starch 2d pf	20	35
New Central Coal	5	8
New-York & New-Haven	195	198
N. Y., C. & St. L	12¾	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21½	25
N. Y., S. & W	13	13½
Norfolk Southern	60	..
North American	3¼	4
Ontario Mining	7	11
Oregon Improvement	8	12
Oregon R. & N	18	22
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	3
Philadelphia & Reading	9¼	9⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45½	47
P., F. W. & C	156	157
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Rens. & Sar	180	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4⅞
St. Louis & Southwestern pf	8¾	9
St. J. & G. I.	⅞	1½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	108	111
St. Paul, M. & M.	106	108
Silver bullion certificates	59⅞	..
National Bank of Commerce	..	50½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¼	15
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	80
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1	1½
Union Pac., D. & G.	3¼	3¾
United States Express	42	43
Utica & B. R.	150	..
United States Rubber pf	93½	94½
*United States Leather	9	10
Wabash	5¾	6¼
Wisconsin Central	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	90½	91¼	90	90½	16,950
Chi. Gas	74	74⅜	74	74⅛	4,360
C., R. I. & P.	61⅜	62½	61⅜	61⅝	1,780
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅞	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	3,170
C., M. & St. P.	55	55⅝	54¾	55	13,660
Cent. of N. J.	87	87⅝	86¾	87⅛	760
Chi. & N. W.	93	93½	92	92⅜	5,830
Can. South.	48½	48½	48½	48½	30
Dis. & C. F.	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	500
Gen. Electric	28⅝	29¼	28⅜	29	1,050
L. I. Trac.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	200
Louis. & N.	52½	52⅞	52	52¼	2,310

Total sales.....53,390

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64	64	64	64	$5,000
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	..	..	..	..	..
C. 1st	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	3,000
M., K. & T. 1st	80	80	80	80	5,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	12,000

Total sales.....$43,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., C. & Va.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	150
Chollar	.62	.62	.62	.62	100
Crown Point.	.48	.48	.48	.48	100

Total sales.....1,550

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,538,747, and the imports for the same period $584,042. The net imports, therefore, have been $25,954,705.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	18	24
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91	93
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	60	69
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9½	11½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	67	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	152	154
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	9½	11½
Brooklyn Traction pf	54	58
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102¼	103¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel.	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	122	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47	49
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	155½	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	187
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	112	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	104	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106	111
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	95	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	11
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	134½	136½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	74
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	56½
Journey & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
‡Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	167
Lafayette Gas Company stock	81	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	84½
Long Island Traction	9¼	9½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	85
Lorillard pf	117½	119½
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	156
Manhattan Trust Company	120	125
‡Madison Square Garden 1st stock	..	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	65	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	276	288
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	..
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf.	46	50
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. com.	7	10
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	86	93
National Bank of Commerce	180	182
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	16½
New-Orleans Traction pf	56	59½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
New-York Air Brake Company	10	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stk.	24½	26½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. pf	40	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau BAnk
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral
Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize upon their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston.
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds,
DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and sixty-four 2-100 dollars, ($3,264.02.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 151, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Referring to the previous notice, the undersigned committee invites bondholders and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of other companies comprised in the Union Pacific system to deposit their securities under a preliminary agreement which has been prepared for their protection. Copies of this agreement, specifying the securities, may be obtained from either of the depositaries.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE WITH:—
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., BOSTON, MASS.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

The agreement provides that in case any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when submitted by the committee, or in case no plan shall be submitted before the 4th of March next, he may withdraw his securities without charge within thirty days thereafter.

As soon as possible application will be made to list the certificates of deposit upon the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Boston, London, and Amsterdam.

July 10, 1894.

CALVIN S. BRICE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
H. L. HIGGINSON,
SAMUEL CARR,
} Committee.
L. M. SCHWAN,
W. E. GLYN.
} Secretaries.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
JOHN W. SIMPSON,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
of Counsel.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central Railway System.

Referring to our previous notices, we would state that a Bondholders' Agreement has now been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Trust Company of New-York, or from members of the Committee. The agreement will become operative when a majority of First Mortgage Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company has been deposited thereunder. The Committee now invites all holders of First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds and all holders of Income Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company under the said agreement. The agreement provides that if any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization submitted by the Committee, or if no plan shall be adopted before April 1, 1896, he may withdraw his bonds in the manner specified in the agreement.

The United States Trust Company, as depositary, will issue engraved certificates for bonds deposited, and the committee will make application to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of said certificates as soon as it is in position so to do.

GEORGE COPPELL,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Charles C. Beaman,
Geo. Welwood Murray,
Counsel.
} Reorganization Committee.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary.
24 Exchange Place, New-York.
New-York, Feb. 8, 1895.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before Feb. 15, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.

Feb. 5, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY R. R. STOCK,
Leased to Mich. Central R. R. in perpetuity. Rental, 5 per cent. on stock.
For sale by
S. H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES
Holders are requested to communicate with Samuel R. MacLean, 39 Broad St., New-York City.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)
250 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
213 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. com.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
100 shs. Belt R. R. & Stock Yard Co. common.
50 shs. do do pfd.
20 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. common.
$10,000 Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, Decr., 1893, coups.
$11,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Milwaukee & Northern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Deb. 5s, Stamped, (D. M. & Co., Certf.)
$2,000 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Certfs.
$2,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Terminal 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 St. Louis Southern R.R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 Wilkes Barre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Bond, 1907.
$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Cent. Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bd., 1895, Novr., 1893, coup.
$5,000 Cin., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$10,000 Buffalo R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$5,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$4,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$750 Progress Club (N. Y.) 4 p. c. Bds., 1930.
25 shs. Empire State Bank.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Trust Certfs.)
$1,000 Winona & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., Octr., 1893, coups.
6 shs. Winona & Southwestern R. R.
44 shs. Chatham National Bank.

(By order of executor estate of Benjamin M. White, decd.)
100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
400 shs. Consolidation Coal Co.
Pew No. 7, in the gallery 5th Av. Presbyterian Church.

(By order of administrator.)
141 shs. United States Rubber Co. common.

(By order of receiver.)
$4,000 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921, (Trust Co. Receipts.)

(By order of trustees.)
15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
200 shs. North Augusta Land Co., Ga., com.
100 shs. do do do prefd.
$16,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co., Western Lines, 4 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Atlantic Ave. Co., B'klyn, 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1934.
$3,000 Society of Tammany or Columbian Order 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1907.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co., Limited, (Trust Certfs.,) Hypd.
10 shs. United States Mtge. Co.
500 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$5,000 New-York & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1939.
$10,000 Milwaukee Street R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
98 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
40 shs. Central National Bank.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$6,000 Long Island Traction Co. 6 p. c. Notes.
230 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
13 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co.
1,410-100 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
$10,000 Pitts., Shenengo & Lake Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1918.
$1,000 Metropolitan Ferry (Long Island R. R.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1937.
$1,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Bd., 1931.
25 shs Union Typewriter Co. 1st pfd.
80 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Nassau Gaslight Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Gaslight Co.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building, corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:
(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN STAMPING CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the American Stamping Company, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 104 John St., in the City of New-York, N. Y., on the 21st day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

E. OBERMAYER,
Stockholder of said Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1895.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1895.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1895. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New-York, February 11, 1895.
DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. H. E. ALEXANDER retiring. The business will be continued, as heretofore, by JOHN C. LATHAM and CHARLES FRASER, under the same firm name.

JOHN C. LATHAM,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
CHARLES FRASER.

Mr. Dunham's Divorce Sustained.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The appellate court in the divorce suit of ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham against Elizabeth Dunham to-day affirmed the decision of Judge McConnell of the Circuit Court, in which the ex-Congressman was granted a divorce. It also sustains Judge McConnell's ruling that the divorce obtained by Mrs. Dunham in South Dakota is of no force or effect in this State.

The decision also affirms the decree of Judge McConnell in every point as to the property rights of the parties.

A HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO

Business Suspended on the Anniversary of Lincoln's Birth.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES IN SCHOOLS

Henry Watterson's Recollections of the Martyred President—

The Observances in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The eighty-sixth anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was made a holiday throughout the city to-day. The banks, Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, and all the city and county offices were closed.

The business sections of the city were almost deserted. Flags were displayed from many buildings.

The day in the public schools was devoted to the singing of patriotic songs, recitations, and exercises to perpetuate in the minds of the pupils the memory of the martyred President.

The Marquette Club held a banquet this evening, at which addresses were made by orators of national reputation. Charles W. Anderson, the colored orator of New-York City, said, in his speech:

Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to infringe against the sentiment assigned to better hands than mine, I should like to utter a word or two of tender, reverential regard for the man who preserved this grand scheme of government; who renewed its self-respect; who saved it with his brains and sanctified it with his blood; who loved it with a perfect love, and defended it with a pure devotion—Abraham Lincoln.

And while I know any words of eulogy that I might pronounce would be inept, yet eulogy it will surely be if I but speak the simple truth. While I am conscious that I could not impartially analyze his character, I rejoice to know that his was one of those rare characters in which analysis discloses nothing that affection would conceal. e

In the great Olympian game of life the colored people of this country only desire "a fair field and no favor." We ask for, yes, we demand opportunity. We do not solicit relative rank. Give us opportunity and we will win equality of rating for ourselves. Take down the bars of exclusion, and by industry, by uprightness, by intelligence, and by perseverance we will forge our own passports of admission.

Other toasts and those who responded to them were:

"The Marquette Club," Frank Hamlin; "Abraham Lincoln," Gen. George R. Peck; "The Nation," Robert G. Cousins of Iowa; "The Republican Victory—What It Means," John Dalzell of Pennsylvania; "The Municipality," George B. Swift; "The Honest Dollar," Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

Henry Watterson of Louisville made the principal address at the patriotic entertainment given by the National Union to-night. He gave these recollections of Mr. Lincoln:

I met the newly-elected President the afternoon of the day in the early morning of which he had arrived in Washington. He came to the Capitol under Mr. Seward's escort, and among the rest I was presented to him. I met him again the next Monday, as he was preparing to start to his inauguration, and was struck by his unaffected kindness. He was entirely self-possessed; no trace of nervousness and very obliging.

I stood near him when he began to speak, and then I began to understand some of the real power of the man. He delivered that inaugural address as if he had been delivering dunderal addresses all his life. Firm, resonant, earnest, it announced the coming of a man, of a leader of men.

After the formal interview at that famous Hampton Roads conference, when the Confederate Commissioners, Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, had traversed the field of discussion with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, Mr. Lincoln, the friend still of the old Whig colleague, though Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, took the slim, pale-faced, consumptive little man aside, and placing his arm over his shoulder, pointed to a sheet of paper he held in his other hand and said:

"Stephens, write Union at the top of that page and you may write below whatever else you please."

In the preceding conversation Mr. Lincoln had intimated that payment for the slaves was a possible agreement for reunion and peace. He based that statement upon a proposal he already had in hand to appropriate $400,000,000 to this purpose. I am not going to tell any tales out of school. I am not here for controversy. But when we are dead and gone, the private memorabilia of those who really knew what terms were offered the Confederacy—within ninety days of its total collapse—will show that, in the individual judgment of all of them, the wisdom of the situation said accept.

And why were they not accepted? It was the will of God that there should be, as God's own prophet had promised, a new birth of freedom, and this could only be reached by the complete obliteration and extinction of the very idea of slavery.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ON LINCOLN

His Address at Yesterday's Celebration in Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 12.—The first annual meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont was held here to-day, and was the largest midwinter political meeting ever held in the State. Lincoln Day was chosen for the meeting. The orator of the day was Chauncey M. Depew, who, accompanied by Dr. Seward Webb and Gen. J. G. McCullough, came from New-York by special train and stopped at Dr. Webb's farm until afternoon. The first gathering was held in the Howard Opera House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. On the stage with the speaker were seated Gov U. A. Woodbury, Lieut. Gov. Z. M. Mansur, ex-Govs. Page, Ormsbee, Stewart, and Barstow; Dr. Webb, Gen. J. G. McCullough, Hartley Mann of New-York, D. J. Foster, President of the State Young Men's Republican Club; the Presidents of several local clubs, Mayor Van Patten, and many other prominent citizens of the State and city.

President Foster made a short opening address, introducing his Excellency Gov. U. A. Woodbury, who spoke of the fitness of such an organization in the State. President Foster then introduced Mr. Depew, who was given a great reception as he rose to speak.

Mr. Depew made an eloquent address, interspersed with humorous remarks and stories, which kept his audience in rare good humor. After a rapid sketch of the early life of Lincoln Mr. Depew said, in part:

There never was such a President—never such a ruler as Abraham Lincoln. He did not represent hereditary privileges, for he came from the plainest of the plain people; he did not represent heredity, for he had none; he did not represent the colleges or the universities, for he knew them not; he did not represent capital and great accumulations, for he had neither; but he did represent the toiler upon the farm, in the workshop, upon the highway, in the factory, anywhere, everywhere where honest men and honest women were striving to better their conditions and to illustrate the dignity of labor and the nobility of American citizenship. Without this touch with the plain people his ability, his genius, would have made him distrusted, for it may be taken as almost an axiom that there is no career for great genius by popular vote. He knew the country, the limitations of his power, how far and how fast the Administration could go in the great struggle, better than the Cabinet or Congress or journalists or advisers. "Call for troops to suppress the rebellion," shouted the Northern press, the Northern pulpit, and the representatives in Congress. But he said, with the adoration that exists for the Constitution and its strict interpretation, and for the Union, and with the dread there is of its dissolution, the flag must be assailed before a response can be had. Against the advice of every member of his Cabinet he said, "Let us send provisions to the beleaguered United States soldiers heroically defending the flag in Charleston Harbor." The unarmed provision ship was driven back, the flag fired upon, the fort was captured, the plain people who were his constituents understood then the situation, and millions of soldiers responded to his call.

When Mr. Lincoln came to Washington he was unknown to the great leaders of the party. He had the courage, which only a very great man can have, of summoning them all into his Cabinet. The rule has been growing to summon only lesser men into the Cabinet. In modern times, as soon as the President has selected his constitutional advisers the whole detective agency of the newspapers is set to work to find out who they are, where they come from, and what they have done. The village attorney, the village scribe, the local philosopher bound upon the national platform with theories as broad as their environment, and as useful. The process has the merit of elevating the chief by the depreciation of his subordinates. Lincoln believed in more harmonious pictures. Napoleon, surrounded by the Marshals of France, every one of them a hero of a great battle, every one of them the demonstrated leader of a mighty army, himself the acknowledged chief and leader of them all, formed a picture that commanded the admiration of his time, and has arrested the attention of posterity. This Illinois lawyer, orator, and statesman, called to his aid the men who had demonstrated in the Senate, in the House, and in the courts that they were the leaders of men.

What a spectacle! This ungainly giant of the West, angular and awkward, uncouth of manner, inelegant of address, with the courtly Seward for Secretary of State, the stately Chase for Secretary of the Treasury, the worldly, dominant and shrewd Cameron for Secretary of War, and the imperious Stanton as his successor! Chase turns to his friends and intimates that the country has a mountebank for President. Seward, ever anxious to be useful, writes a private note, offering to perform all the duties of the Presidency and leave the ornaments of its name and station to Lincoln. He receives in reply a letter which ignores the insult, but says, in effect, "I will run the Administration, and you run your department, except when I think that you had better run it in some other way." In less than a year every one of those great leaders recognized that he was in the presence of his chief and superior.

It is significant of our time and of the questions interesting to us, as we celebrate the birthday of this saviour of the Republic, this foremost of statesmen, this plainest and most honest of mortals, this most dignified, most humorous, most serious, most sad of men, this most gentle of human beings, this leader in his time and of all time of the Republican Party, that his first speech was for a protective tariff. He was first, last, and all the time an American; an American when Napoleon, invading Mexico, would have broken up the Union; an American when Great Britain would have interfered for the purpose of destroying the Republic—because, as Lord Salisbury said, we kept shop and were her rivals in business—an American in his earnest devotion to the Union and the Constitution, an American in his love of liberty, an American in his belief that within the borders of the United States should be manufactured all that the people of the United States might require for themselves.

He loved the Union above all things. He was the representative of the cult which was started by Daniel Webster. The world little knows what it owes to that great brain. "The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," was the inspiration of the schools. It created a mighty wave of unreasoning worship of the Union. Lincoln absorbed it, Lincoln understood it. In his inaugural address—the first one—it was the Union; in his inaugural address—the second one—it was the Union, in all his letters and speeches it was the Union. It was the Union with slavery, or the Union without slavery, but always the Union of States.

McKINLEY AT ALBANY.

He Visits the Governor and the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. McKinley of Ohio was the orator at the Lincoln banquet of the Unconditional Republican Club this evening. The Governor was received at the railway station by a committee from the club of which he was the guest and was escorted to the Executive Chamber of the Capitol, where he had a protracted chat with Gov. Morton. In the Legislature a joint committee of both houses was appointed to wait upon the visitor and ask him to visit those bodies. This committee first conducted Gov. McKinley to the Senate Chamber, where he was presented by Senator Coggeshall and was received with applause. He made a brief speech, in which he paid a high tribute to the memory of Roscoe Conkling, after which he was introduced to the Senators individually. In the House Gov. McKinley was formally welcomed by Speaker Fish, and responded in a few short sentences. Then the House took a recess while the members were presented to the visitor.

At the banquet this evening Gov. McKinley responded to the toast "Lincoln and His Confidence in the People." In his remarks he studiously avoided any reference to current political conditions, and confined himself to a review of Lincoln's character and work.

KEIFER FAVORS McKINLEY.

Nominates Him for the Presidency at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was the principal Speaker at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. Gen. Keifer, responding to the toast of "The Duty of the Republican Party," said that it had always been a radical party, and had never gone to defeat except when it had resorted to compromise. In conclusion, Gen. Keifer said:

Ohio has elected Republican State officers and Congressmen—two only excepted—by phenomenal majorities. She is ready to leap to similar victory in coming elections. In national elections, in the near future, Ohio will not only give, as she has always done, her Electoral vote for a Republican President, but she will proudly furnish the champion of protection of American industries and American labor—McKinley—for President of the United States.

A BANQUET IN ELIZABETH.

The Lincoln Association Celebrates the Occasion Pleasantly.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Union County Lincoln Association gave its annual banquet here to-night at Lyceum Hall in honor of the birthday of the first Republican President. Most of the prominent Republicans in Union County attended the celebration.

The business meeting was held at 6 o'clock, and was presided over by ex-President Ira B. Wheeler of the Elizabeth Board of Education, who also acted as toastmaster at the banquet. The principal toasts were "Lincoln," response by Roswell G. Horr; "Lincoln and the People," response by Dr. William Lloyd; "The Republicanism of Lincoln," response by Congressman Charles U. Fowler, and "The Democracy of Lincoln," response by Richard V. Lindabury. Several other short speeches were made by other gentlemen present, and it was near midnight when the affair terminated.

FEARS NO SCARCITY OF FUNDS.

Manley Says the Republicans Can Always Get Plenty of Money.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln banquet to-night Joseph H. Manley, the Maine member of the Reublican National Committee, spoke to the toast, "Party Organization." Among other things he said:

The day has gone by, and gone forever, and, for one, I rejoice in it, when large expenditures of money for the success of the Republican Party will be needed. Organization cannot exist without the expenditure of some money. All men know this. There need be no fear or danger but the Republican organization will always command and receive the necessary funds properly and legitimately to maintain its organization.

Admirers of Lincoln in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Association gave its thirtieth annual dinner at Taylor's Hotel this evening. There were 163 guests.

President John M. Jones presided, and made the address of welcome.

The guests of honor were John A. Blair, Z. K. Pangborn, the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, Gen. Wager Swayne, Thomas L. James, Congressman-elect Thomas McEwan, Thomas M. Gopsill, George F. Perkins, Mayor Wanser, George W. Conklin, A. J. C. Foye, and the Rev. John F. Morgan.

There were but four toasts. These were "Abraham Lincoln, First American," responded to by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford; "The Citizen Soldiery of the Republic," the Great Crisis," Gen. Wager Swayne; "The Day We Celebrate," Thomas L. James, and "Why All People Loved Lincoln," Thomas McEwan.

Celebrated in Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln banquet, held at the Union Club Auditorium this evening, under the auspices of the Rutherford Lincoln League, was a most successful affair. It was attended by many prominent people from Newark, Paterson, Passaic, and other neighboring cities. Charles Burrows, President of the league, presided, and among the toasts responded to were "The Day We Celebrate," by Col. Joseph W. Congden; "The Republican Party," by John S. Gibson; "The State of New-Jersey," by Garret S. Hobart; "The Borough of Rutherford," by Mayor Luther Shafer," and "The Lincoln League," by J. C. Shenck. Other local topics were discussed by local orators.

A Lincoln Banquet in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Republican Club held its fourteenth annual dinner to-night, at the Essex Lyceum, and called it a Lincoln banquet. Congressman-elect R. Wayne Parker, who presided, opened the exercises by proposing a toast to Abraham Lincoln, which was responded to by Col. A. Louden Snowden. John S. Wise responded to 'The Republican Party," the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney to "Lincoln and the American People," and the Rev. D. Baker to "Young Men in Politics." Covers were laid for 190 persons.

CARLYLE'S TALK WITH THE QUEEN

His Own Account of It Within a Week Later and Sent to His Sister.

The subjoined account of Carlyle's interview with the Queen in 1869, says The Athenaeum, in printing it, was written by Carlyle to his sister Jean, the wife of the late Dr. Aitken of Dumfries. It has hitherto been withheld from publication and it is only now that The Athenaeum is enabled to give the interesting epistle to the public:

Chelsea, March 11, 1869.

Dear Jean: Mary, I find, has inserted for you a small letter along with the one that belongs to the doctor. I have nothing of my own in the form of news beyond what that "child of nature" will have said.

All busy here—March winds "snell" as possible, (one's new cape not useless,) but not unwholesome; fine, dry, and cold, instead of the wet, tepid puddle we have long had, and, in consequence, sleep a little better than then.

But my present business is to tell you exclusively of the Queen's interview, for which great object I have only a few minutes. Swift, then, if my poor hand but would! "Interview" took place this day (one) week. Near

SUING TAYLOR'S SURETIES

State of South Dakota Seeks to Recover a Judgment for $350,000.

JOHN T. M'CHESNEY ONE BONDSMAN

Taylor Was the State's Treasurer and Misappropriated Over $367,000 as Alleged—Each Surety Responsible for Total Bond.

The State of South Dakota is plaintiff in an action just begun in the Supreme Court of this State to recover a judgment for $350,000 against the sureties on the official bond of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting Treasurer of South Dakota.

Kidder & Melcher of 34 Nassau Street have been retained by the South Dakota authorities to prosecute the action, and papers have been served upon John T. McChesney of this city, who was on Taylor's official bond to the extent of $50,000.

Similar actions have been brought against other sureties in different States, and the State expects to recover most of the amount which Taylor carried with him when he fled the country.

Taylor had been State Treasurer for two years, and his term expired in January last. Prior to the qualification of his successor he disappeared, and an examination of his books revealed the alleged fact that he had misappropriated more than $367,000 of the State's money, which, as Treasurer, he had received from sales of bonds and other State obligations.

No trace has been found of him, and it is the general impression that he has fled either to South or Central America.

After Taylor's flight the sureties on his bond were called on to make good the deficiency, and as they one and all declined to do so suit had to be brought against them.

The law of South Dakota provides that no compromise can be made with a surety on an official bond like this. Owing to this stringent law it is impossible to settle with each surety for the amount for which he individually qualified on the bond, and each one of the sureties is held under the South Dakota laws to be responsible for the whole amount.

Mr. McChesney, who is the only surety residing in this State, will therefore be compelled virtually to defend an action for $350,000, though he is on the bond only to the amount of $50,000. He is a well-known business man in this city, and is connected with the Birkbeck Association at 1 Cooper Union.

At the office of Kidder & Melcher it was said yesterday that the suit was brought simply to enforce the rights of the State of South Dakota against the sureties who became liable.

ONE WOMAN, TWO HUSBANDS.

Mrs. Richter-Kellers Is Defendant in Two Suits for Divorce.

Mrs. Addie S. Richter seems to have gotten herself tangled up in a peculiarly complex matrimonial arrangement. The divorce courts in two States are engaged in trying to determine whether she is the legal wife of two distinct men, and the two men in question have both began proceedings against her for divorce.

One of the cases, in which Dr. William Richter, of 303 East Nineteenth Street is the plaintiff, came up yesterday, before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court. In his complaint Dr. Richter made the other husband, Charles A. B. Kellers, co-respondent, and Mr. Kellers, who is the principal in the other divorce suit, pending in Jersey City, helped the doctor out by taking the stand against Mrs. Richter.

The Richters were married eight years ago, and lived together until the birth of their child. Mrs. Richter was an invalid for some time, and a trained female nurse was engaged to take care of her.

Mrs. Richter took umbrage at certain actions of the doctor and the nurse, and a separation followed. Mrs. Richter going to live with her father, William Muller, a wealthy retired coal dealer, who has a handsome house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue.

Shortly after, Mrs. Richter began an action for divorce, naming the nurse as co-respondent. No answer was put in by the doctor, and an inquest was ordered. When the case came to a hearing Mrs. Richter was not on hand, and it was stated that she had remarried without waiting for a decree. Her new husband was the man who testified against her. After their marriage the couple lived for a time in good style at the Hotel Brunswick. Then some trouble arose between Kellers and his father-in-law regarding Mrs. Keller's, or Mrs. Richter's, dowry. An investigation followed on Keller's part, and he placed himself in communication with Oscar Richter, a lawyer, and the brother of Dr. Richter. The lawyer wrote that Mr. Muller's daughter was still the wife of Dr. Richter.

Thereupon Kellers started in Jersey City a divorce suit, which is still pending, while Dr. Richter made application to have the default against him reopened. The woman in the case disappeared while all this litigation was set in motion, and neither of her two husbands has seen anything of her since.

Kellers yesterday testified to the facts of his marriage with Mrs. Richter, and said she had told him that she had secured a divorce from her first husband.

Robert Greenthal, counsel for Mrs. Richter-Kellers, said he did not know where his client was. Judge Freedman reserved decision.

TO REINSTATE J. J. McKENNA.

He Has Been Off the Police Force for Thirteen Years.

After being off the police force for thirteen years, under suspension, John J. McKenna is finally to be reinstated as a patrolman. McKenna was dismissed from the police force on Jan. 7, 1883, after a hearing before Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, on charges preferred by Police Captain William H. Clinchy, alleging that McKenna was intoxicated while on duty on the night of Dec. 24, 1882.

McKenna denied the charge of intoxication and declared that he was sick on the night in question. Ever since McKenna has been fighting to secure his reinstatement. He brought proceedings in the Supreme Court to review the action of the Commissioners.

The case was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday on appeal, but was withdrawn upon the agreement of counsel, inasmuch as the present Police Commissioners have consented to reinstate McKenna, upon his stipulating not to make any claim against the city for back salary.

A BOSTONIAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Caroline Hamilton of the Opera Company Accuses Her Husband.

Caroline Hamilton of the Bostonians has brought suit for absolute divorce from Charles Edward Hamilton, who is, like his wife, well known in theatrical circles. The case was on trial yesterday before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Hamilton testified to her marriage with the defendant in San Francisco June 14, 1890.

Charles Hipperling, who conducts a hotel in East Fifteenth Street, swore that Mr. Hamilton had registered at the hotel with a woman other than the plaintiff, and Jasper F. Odell, the detective at the Hotel Marlborough; John O'Connell, John V. B. Demarest, a Columbia College student, and David W. Armstrong, Jr., gave corroborative testimony.

When all the evidence was in, Judge Pryor, who had done the examining, seemed to be far from satisfied with the class of testimony. Mr. Armstrong, counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, said that he could bring the clerk of the East Fifteenth Street hotel, who had seen Hamilton with the strange woman. Judge Pryor said he would require that, and the clerk will be produced. There was no defense to the action. Hamilton is said to be in London, although he was served with the papers here.

WILL OF SENATOR R. L. GIBSON.

Relatives and Friends Remembered—His Advice to His Sons.

A decree has been signed by Surrogate Arnold admitting to probate the will and codicils of the late United States Senator Randall Lee Gibson of Louisiana, who died at Hot Springs on Dec. 15, 1892. The will is probated here because there is property belonging to the estate in this State.

Relatives and friends are remembered in the document, and the residue of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of his three sons—Montgomery Gibson, Tobias Richardson Gibson, and Preston Johnson Gibson. In concluding his will, the Senator gives this advice to his sons:

"I hope my sons will defer to and confide in my executors and trustees, and, above all, that they may realize early in life that the only one thing more difficult to build up than an independent fortune, and more easily lost, is character, and that the only safeguards of character are the ten commandment's and Christ's sermon on the mount."

Senator Gibson left $2,500 to the administration of the Tulane Education Fund in New-Orleans, of which he was President, expressing the hope that the income would be used to promote higher learning in the post-graduate or university course, especially to encourage the study of the history of the United States, the Southern States, and the State of Louisiana.

The deposition of Justice Edward D. White, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the laws of Louisiana, was taken in Washington some months ago, and used in the proceedings to establish that the will and codicils were properly executed under the laws of Louisiana.

JUDGE PRYOR WAS ON THE ALERT

Testimony of a Divorce-Case Witness Aroused His Suspicion.

Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas is rapidly making for himself a reputation that will cause all husbands and wives who woo the divorce courts to give him a wide berth. His Honor doesn't believe in making divorces too easy.

Within the last few days he has thrown several cases out of court for want of proper evidence, and yesterday he pounced on some litigants who, in his opinion, had been guilty of collusion in order to impose on the courts.

The plaintiff in the case was Mrs. Ann Neale, who asked for a divorce from William Neale of 318 West Twenty-fifth Street. The chief witness called by ex-Assistant District Attorney A. H. H. Dawson was John Wilson, who swore that he had visited a disorderly house with Neale.

"Whom did you first tell about that visit?" demanded Judge Pryor.

"I didn't tell any one."

"How, then," asked the Judge, sternly, "did the defendant learn of that visit?"

"I don't know," replied the witness, timidly.

"Who served the subpoena on you to appear as a witness in this case?"

"Mr. Neale did," was the astonishing answer, whereupon Judge Pryor said:

"It is obvious that Neale is in collusion with the witness."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Mr. Dawson. "If we had been putting up a job we could have put up a much better one. I think this is a clean case or I would not have touched it."

"Oh, we are all liable to be imposed upon," said Judge Pryor.

After some argument the Judge said he would take the papers and reserve decision.

TRIAL AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS

Dederick Harnel's Suit Against Lawyers Culver and Wright.

A suit of seventeen years' standing was finally brought to trial yesterday before Judge Giegerich and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff is Dederick Harnel, and the defendants are two lawyers, Weeks W. Culver and Benjamin Wright.

Harnel alleges that he paid Culver and Wright $650 in October, 1875, to arrange for the transfer of a mortgage on property at Forty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue. This sum, he says, was to pay interest and disbursements.

Afterward, he declares, he learned that the interest had not been paid, and he lost the property. He began an action to recover the $650 and $10,000 damages from Culver and Wright.

William G. McCrea, now Civil Justice in the Tenth District, was the original attorney for the complainant, and the complaint was drawn by him on July 19, 1878. The answer was sworn to before Charles Henry McCarthy, then a notary public and now a Justice of the City Court, on Feb. 19, 1879.

A Car Driver's $6,500 Verdict.

Michael Sheehy, a car driver, yesterday received a verdict for $6,500 in the Superior Court against the Nevada and California Stage Company.

One of the wagons of the company, which has the contract for transporting the mails in this city, ran into the car on which Sheehy was driver, severely injuring him. He sued for $35,000 damages.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Helen B. Rennell, a granddaughter of P. T. Barnum, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for a partition of a portion of the estate left by Mr. Barnum. The property is situated in various parts of Brooklyn. It was purchased by Mr. Barnum in 1852, and has increased greatly in value. A portion of the estate was left to Helen B. Rennell, Caroline C. Thompson, Nancy B. Clark, Nancy Barnum, and C. B. Seeley.

—The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday handed down its decision on Controller Fitch's appeal from the writ of mandamus granted by Judge Freedman directing the payment of $416 each to Justices Parker and Follett as extra monthly compensation for their expenses while sitting under assignment from the Governor in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

—The motion for the dismissal of the certiorari proceedings brought by Controller Fitch to review the action of the Commissioners appointed to award damages to the owners of property caused by the elevation of the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, was denied yesterday by Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court.

—In the case of an appeal against the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, which classified pineapples imported in hermetically-sealed cans as "fruits preserved in their own juice," and subject to duty as such, Judge Coxe has affirmed the decision of the board.

—The will of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Gen. Porter left all his estate to his wife, Caroline H. Porter, and made her sole executrix of the estate. There was no estimate of the value of the estate filed.

—Associate Justice Henry B. Brown of the Supreme Court, Washington, sat yesterday with Judges Wallace and Shipman in the United States Court of Appeals, in the Federal Building, in place of Judge Lacombe.

—Frank Soldano and Felix Camerone were held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, on the charge of making and passing counterfeit money.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Coxe decided that "antipyrine" was subject to duty as a "coal-tar preparation."

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

81—Methven vs. Staten Island Light, Heat and Power Company. 95—Blydenstein vs. New-York Security and Trust Company. 123—Gould vs. Session. 16—Hammond vs. Crawford. 30—Union Paper Bag Machine Company vs. Waterbury.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

80—Abbey vs. Wheeler. 60—Nesbit vs. Albert. 52—Oliphant vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 54—Packard vs. Stephani. 64—Woodbridge vs. Wise. 67—Mayers vs. Frankfeld. 97—McKee vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 101—Everard vs. The Mayor, &c. 99—Matthiesen vs. Bartlett. 45—People ex rel. Smith vs. Martin. 46—People ex rel. Cross vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Atterbury vs. Tilden.
Class III.—2—Wafelman vs. McKeon.
Class IV.—3—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden. 4—Clancy vs. White. 5—Jackson vs. Gouraud. 6—Kinsila vs. Southern Pacific Company.
Class VII.—Wuersten vs. L'Amoureux. 8—Raymond vs. National Soliciting Company. 9—Arnold vs. Seegert. 10—Garvin Machine Company vs. Wood.
Class VIII.—11—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 12—Platt vs. Zimmermann. 13—Todd vs. Seely. 14—Robinson vs. Robinson. 15—Cowperthwait vs. Cowperthwait. 16—Hilliard vs. Molloy. 17—Meldon vs. Devlin. 18—Armand vs. Hine. 19—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 20—Miller vs. Gilman. 21—Mayor, &c., vs. Sheridan. 22—Oppenheim vs. Zanger. 23—Hecker vs. Hecker. 24—Coudert vs. Hecker. 25—People, &c., vs. Sixpenny Savings Bank. 26—Spiess vs. Einstein. 27—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 28—Matter of Lemaire Decorative Company. 29—Matter of Allgood. 30—Joyce vs. Fine.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR—Austen, Receiver of Taxes upon—1—Archbold. 2—Armstrong. 3—Barmore. 4—Block. 5—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 6—Carlton. 7—Cooper. 8—Fechlter. 9—Feury. 10—Feury. 11—Forrest. 12—Harriot. 13—Kane. 14—Libman. 15—Lott. 16—Lynch. 17—McCann. 18—McLeod. 19—Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company. 20—Muhl. 21—New-York Gas Fixture Company. 22—New-York Photogravure Company. 23—Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1936—Wendel vs. Brown. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

434—Oehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 308—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2669—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 1471—Hess vs. Courrier. 2744—Jacquin vs. Bontard. 2601—Butler vs. The Mayor, &c. 4552—Higgins vs. Pierce. 2426—Gourley vs. Knabe. 2726—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company. 1527—Rubenstein vs. Neufeld. 2511—Meis vs. Newman. 4890—Higgins vs. Pierce. 5123—Kaufman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 4372—Montgomery vs. Schenck. 5836 Alvord vs. Morrison. 2396—Beck vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2399—Hemmes vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2033.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

90—Edison Electric Company vs. Gastavino Fire-Proof Company. 69—Fishel vs. Tojette. 25—Klebisch vs. Seidler. 77—Kaliske vs. Well. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 97—Poppe vs. Poppe. 30—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 6—McCloskey vs. Kendall. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

2492—Jones vs. Wick. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 862—Second National Bank vs. Curtis. 1028—Peters vs. Van Opstal. 1054—Schweinberg vs. Le Boutillier. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 1297—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 2612—Sefton vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2541—Love vs. Sexton. 1177—Molinari vs. Starin. 962—Muehlenbrock vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 2698—Hedges vs. Posey. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1215—Galvin vs. Gillies. 1316—Rogan vs. Logan. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1318—Smith vs. Lichtenstein. 1319—Haukelman vs. Tinsley. 1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1322—Lellich vs. Schuster.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1322.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Sedgwick, C. J.; McAdam and Beekman, J. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeal from Judgment.—9—. ass vs. Stratton.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

755—Collins vs. Collins. 595—McMann vs. E. T. Weymouth Company. 567—Scrotton vs. John Kroder Company. 658—Mayer vs. Segal. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. 1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1155—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. 1217—Hill vs. Buttel. 1030—Dobson vs. Herbert.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 962—Revocation of probate will of Sarah A. Day.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Henry Stein, De Witt C. Hays, John C. Teepe, James T. Leavitt, Mary L. Koch.

At 2 P. M.—Margaret Fogarty, Mary Ann Lawrence, George N. Lawrence.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Wills—1031—John G. Gray. 1010—Frederick M. Somers.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Sace vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 666—Israel vs. Jordan. 453—White vs. Stanton. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 601—Stens vs. Conried. 3352½—Frendenhelm vs. Raduziner. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Berman. 677—Selberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 809—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 967—Schack vs. Beller. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1240—Bernard vs. Cordts. 2888—Meyer vs. Sexton. 1381—La Roche vs. Fletcher. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1383—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 1384—Bradly Salt Company vs. Weitzer. 1385—Cornell vs. Forshay. 1386—Davidson vs. Marnes. 1387—Herschendorfer vs. Schweitz. 1388—Mioneuse Manufacturing Company vs. Mahoney. 1390—Kell vs. Auth. 1391—Forbischer vs. Clancy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1061—Jacobs vs. Nelson. 285—Ablowich vs. Brady. 708—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 222—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 899—Frenkman vs. Schneider. 900—Same vs. same. 516—Adler vs. Bachrach. 1155½—Hecht vs. Heemagen. 230—Aronson vs. Greif. 518—Cohen vs. Bachrach. 1222—Joseph vs. Bush. 1225—Glauckoff vs. Jackson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1120—Levy vs. Kohn. 1358—Photo Engineering Company vs. Elmore. 1192—Knecht vs. Michel. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlausky. 2570—Macdougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1131—Mannberger vs. Montiner. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1216—Hubler vs. Geschwind. 1272—Kleber vs. Legion of Justice. 502—Wentworth vs. Stanfield. 1208—McGraw vs. Neugass. 1206—Moses vs. Welsberg. 604—Clemmons vs. Paris. 1007—Falkenberg vs. Wallach. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 1199—Becker vs. Schureckenberger. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 973—Sauerwein vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1050—National Bank of Corry, Penn., vs. Merner. 950—Murdock vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 92—Victor vs. Nichols. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1368—Hotel Vendome Company vs. Ward. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1101—Fischer vs. Sayer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3333—Defiance Button Machine Company vs. Andrews. 3421—Hahn vs. Bloom. 3342—Feingold vs. Gordon. 3446—Ablowich vs. Levy. 3296—Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Company vs. Clements. 3313—Smith vs. Rothschild. 3450—Ridgwood Distilling Company vs. Clark. 3451—Somerset Distilling Company vs. Clark. 2663—Raymond vs. Wiley. 3257—Same vs. same. 3526—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 3517—Clemmons vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1391.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Osborne for The People.

1—William Kelly. 2—William J. Driscoll. 3—Joseph Morin. 4—Charles Simon. 5—Caroline Kraft. 6—William Lutz and Herman Hassmeyer. 7—Michael Considine.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People. No day calendar.

1—Michael Doherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Henry Michaels. 2—Severus Shaffer. 3—Henry Goldsmith. 4—Charles B. Templeman. 5—Abraham Hayman and Max Hayman. 6—Mace Rose. 7—David W. Johnson. 8—William Armstrong. 9—Edward A. Noblett. 10—Frank Reilly. 11—John McMahon. 12—John Tracey. 13—Herman Benman. 14—Herman Bloodgood. 15—Harry Johnson.

Pleadings.—1—Patrick Brennan. 2—Marx Enter. 3—Marcus J. Nelson, (2.) 4.—Isaac Blume. 5.—William Tobin. 6—John Riler. 7—Charles J. Kelsler, (4.) 8—William Reilly and Thomas Lantry. 9—Gustave Dietz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John Thomas. 2—William McInnis. 3—Max Weinstein. 4—William McGee. 5—William L. Brockway. 6—Francis Elliot. 7—George Kershaw. 8—William Millerson. 9—William Fowler. 10—Harry Wolf. 11—Stephen Jevenasky. 12—Vincenzo Sileo. 13—Clarence Lindo. 14—Gustav Buske.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Ida Lieberman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of Knevals—Middleton S. Burrill. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan—George G. Fry. Proctor vs. Mallin—Pennington Whitehead. Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Mulready—Charles M. Earle. Matter of Young—Thomas F. Donnelly. Embury vs. Norris—Benjamin A. Jackson. First National Bank of Bridgeport vs. B. Goodman Manufacturing Company—R. W. Peckham, Jr. Matter of Clark—James J. Neals.

COMMON PLEAS—Prior, J.—Gill vs. Picone—Hugh R. Garden. Barnes vs. Donnellon—O. H. Sanderson.

Daly, C. J.—Schmeidler vs. Saterlee—Stephen H. Olin.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Helen Cunningham vs. John Cunningham—James J. Neallis.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

921—Wemlich, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1183—Maier vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1233—Northridge vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 969—Silverman vs. Simonds. 438—Murray, infant, &c., vs. Doscher. 983—Klink vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1128—Cahill vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 985—Ayers vs. Broadway Railroad et al. 1129—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1219—Darrin vs. Reuther. 1182—Scully, infant, &c., vs. Export Lumber Company. 933—Flack vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1176—Hagan, Jr., vs. Conway. 1104—McDonough, et al., administrators, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 1092—Brown vs. Bedford Bank. 1113—Gillespie vs. O'Connor. 621—Montesi, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad et al. 387—Tissot, infant, &c., vs. Doerschuck. 995—Clynes vs. O'Keefe et al. 1161—Visener vs. City of Brooklyn. 308—Feltman, administrator, &c., vs. Arnsbacher et al. 872—Demond vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1093—Dowdell vs. Agnelli et al. 278—Schoeller, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1186—Meigs vs. Goldman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.

171—Felocco vs. Waterbury et al. 173—The People, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn. 180—Klein vs. Klein. 183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c., et al.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

1465—Sherwood vs. Woodcock.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Frederick M. Johannes.

The accounting in the estate of Eunice A. Palmer, Rufus C. Palmer, John J. Merritt, John H. Henry, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Jane Edwards, John C. Phillip, Emily M. Albert, George B. Spring, John Meenninger, Frederick Reitter, Helen Isola, Mary Farrar, Frederick W. Piper, Wallace E. Blackford, James Logan, Margaret Hand, Catharine Dwerschmidt, Louis Leybold, Otto Goritz, William Turner, Elizabeth A. Sweeney, and William Beard.

The estate of Nancy Mullen, Maria E. Ross, Jane Edwards, and Sarah Gordon.

The administration in the estate of John L. Kahl, Abraham D. Abler, and Fannie N. Hoyt.

The inventory of Jane Edwards.

The transfer tax of Mary A. Lawrence, Lorenz Goetz, and John Allen.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.

3—Will of Angeline Walker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Case on.

Adamson vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company.

A Dangerous New Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A new and dangerous counterfeit of the $5 silver certificate, series of 1886, W. S. Rosecrans, Register, and E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, has been put into circulation, and the Secret Service has sent out a warning letter about it.

THE DEBS CASE IS CONTINUED UNTIL MAY

Illness of a Juror Makes This Action Necessary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The jury in the Debs case was discharged this morning, and the case was set for a new trial on the first Monday in May. The physician attending James C. Coe, the juror whose illness caused the hitch in the proceedings, this morning declared that the sick man would not be able to resume his duties as a juror for at least thirty days. Judge Grosscup then held a conference with the counsel of both sides, and it was agreed to leave the matter to the court's discretion. When court finally convened, at 11 o'clock, Attorney Gregory, for the defense, moved that the jury be discharged, but that the eleven men then in the box be again impaneled and a twelfth juror secured. To this the Government objected, and the motion was denied.

Mr. Gregory then made a motion that the present trial continue, but that the taking of testimony be adjourned from time to time until Juror Coe was ready for duty. Meanwhile, the court was to dispose of the jury as he thought proper.

Judge Grosscup said that such a course would be impossible. To keep eleven men in custody for thirty days, he said, would be an infliction of unnecessary punishment. On the other hand, it would be decidedly indiscreet on his part to allow the men to mingle with the people for a month and then resume the hearing. He therefore denied the motion. The trial was set for May to suit the convenience of the court. The Debs habeas corpus proceedings will occupy the greater part of March, and during April Judge Grosscup will hold court at Peoria.

DIVORCES NOT SO EASY

The New Law of South Dakota Provides Some Restrictions.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 12.—The new divorce law for South Dakota practically restores the old law in force three years ago, except that it precludes the possibility of fraud by requiring personal service to be made in all cases. The bill reads:

A divorce must not be granted unless the plaintiff is in good faith a resident of the State of South Dakota for at least six months preceding the granting of such divorce, and in no case shall a divorce be granted without personal service of summons within the State, or personal service of the summons and complaint in the case of a non-resident without the State. If such personal service as aforesaid, within or without the State, be not had, then in that event the plaintiff shall not be entitled to a decree of divorce until the plaintiff shall have been a resident of this State one year preceding the granting of such divorce.

The statutory grounds remain the same as before. In effect the law requires a residence in South Dakota of three months before an action can be commenced, and three months more are required before a decree can be granted. The weak point in the old divorce law was that, in case the defendant could not be found, a decree could be obtained by default, but in such cases the courts always held that the defense could come in and reopen the case, which often resulted in embarrassing complications. The present law does away with this feature.

LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS'S WOUND FATAL

Was Shot by Another Sugar Planter in a Dispute Over Business.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—Lindley Murray Ferris, one of the largest sugar planters in Louisiana, and President of the Ferris Manufacturing Company, died to-day in New-Orleans from wounds received Jan. 28. He was shot in the arm by Henry M. Payne, also a wealthy sugar planter. At the time the wound was not considered serious, and Payne was released on bonds. He has not yet been arrested.

The trouble grew out of business disputes. Payne had leased his sugar refinery to the Ferris Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in January. This move almost crippled Payne and other planters, whose cane was unground, or lying in the fields.

Mr. Ferris was a very popular man. His wealth made him a social leader here, and he entertained lavishly. He was one of the leading factors in the bolt of the sugar planters from the Democratic Party.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

					A. M.
Sun rises...6:56	Sun sets...5:32	Moon sets...10:39			

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:27	10:55	4:14	4:40
Governors Island	10:50	11:25	4:49	5:12
Hell Gate	12:43	1:18	6:17	6:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

Cuvier

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Arrangements for Extending Street Railway Lines in This Vicinity.

THE NECESSARY STEPS IN ALBANY

To Reach the Upper Part of Manhattan Island—Comprehensive Plans for a New Suburban Railway.

A certificate describing a proposed extension of surface railroad lines in this city was filed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with the Secretary of State, in Albany, yesterday. The new branches will run as follows:

Commencing at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, northerly along Manhattan Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, to King's Bridge Road or Broadway, across the bridge over the ship canal and the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the northerly line of the city; also from the junction of the King's Bridge Road with Eleventh Avenue or the Boulevard at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, thence southerly along Eleventh Avenue or Boulevard to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue.

Also from the King's Bridge Road, Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northerly along Eleventh Avenue or Boulevard to Fort George; one also from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, easterly along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River, and westerly to Eleventh Avenue or the Boulevard.

A petition for a franchise to make these extensions was also presented to the Board of Aldermen of this city yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, capital $600,000, was incorporated in Albany yesterday. The company will operate a street surface railroad to be sixteen miles in length. The company's principal office will be in the village of New-Rochelle. The termini of the road are the intersection of the Boston Post Road and the Bronx River in Westchester County, and the intersection of the Boston Post Road and the Byram River in Westchester County at the easterly State line of this State. The Directors are Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle, Bernard Kates of Paterson, N. J.; Philip Kates of Paterson, N. J.; John Foley, Jr., of Sewaren, N. J.; John F. Conch, Edward Hassett, John A. Bensel, Daniel F. Copalan, and Franklin A. Wilcox of New-York City.

This company is supposed to be an extension of the People's Traction Company of New-York City, recently incorporated. Following are the proposed extensions of the new company: Main Line—The old Boston Post Road from the centre of the Bronx River at Bronxdale, directly connecting with the lines of the People's Traction Company, running northeasterly, also said Boston Post Road, through the various towns and villages along its routes until it reaches the State line on the Byram, which divides the State of New-York from Connecticut. Also a branch from the intersection of the Boston Post Road and Pelhamville Avenue, in Pelham Manor, westerly along Pelhamville Avenue to Pelham Road, thence southerly along Pelham Road to its intersection with the Eastern Boulevard; thence southerly along the Eastern Boulevard to and through Unionport, and thence in a direct line to the Bronx River, at the point where Lafayette Avenue intersects the said Bronx River. The road expects to connect with the Connecticut roads at the State line.

It is also contemplated in the near future that a branch will be completed through White Plains to Tarrytown, and along the Hudson River towns to Peekskill.

REILLY BILL AGAIN REPORTED.

Another Effort to Settle the Pacific Railroads' Subsidy Debts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has agreed to report to the House the Reilly bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. This is the same bill considered by the House and recommitted to the committee about ten days ago. The proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee to pay the principal in full settlement of the Government debt will accompany the bill as an amendment, without recommendation.

The proposition is as follows:

Sec. 19. If either the said Union Pacific Railway Company or the committee formed for the reorganization of said company or the appointees of said committee, or the Central Pacific Railroad Company, or any Trustee approved by it, within twelve months from the date of the passage of this act shall pay or procure to be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury an amount in cash equal to the par or face value of the subsidy bonds of the United States issued to aid in the construction of the railroad of such company, the Secretary of the Treasury shall accept said sum and cover the same into the Treasury, and thereupon all claims of the United States against such company, together with all liens securing the same, shall be assigned, (but without recourse to the United States in any event,) by instrument executed by the Secretary of the Treasury in its behalf to the said company, or said committee, or its appointees, or said Trustee, purchasing the same, and all money and securities in the sinking fund of said company in the Treasury of the United States shall be thereupon paid and delivered over to the said company or said committee or Trustee.

An additional section of the proposition gives the Reorganization Committee power to organize a new corporation with the powers and privileges of the old corporation.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana does not agree with the committee on the Reilly bill, and will submit a minority report and substitute bill. This substitute will direct a foreclosure sale of the roads for an amount sufficient to pay the entire amount of subsidy bonds issued by the Government in aid of the roads, the interest on the bonds to be paid hereafter.

Southern Railway Men Convene.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—At the meeting of representatives from all the leading railways of the Southern States, held in this city this morning, for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan by which the Southern Passenger Association, which has been tottering to a downfall lately, can be built up again, a committee was appointed to see the representatives of all the lines that have been members of the old association, and ascertain what they will be willing to do to bring about peace in the ranks. President Harry Walters of the Atlantic Coast Line, was made Chairman of the mass meeting, and is Chairman of a committee to investigate the conditions of the organization. There are many of the South's leading railroaders attending the convention.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The report of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,199,073; operating expenses, $744,033; net earnings, $455,040; fixed charges, $209,077; net income, $245,963. The net income for the corresponding quarter the year previous was $106,748.

Thomas C. Platt, receiver of the Southern Central Railroad, reports for the same quarter: Gross earnings from operation, $116,092; operating expenses, $106,475; net earnings, $9,619; fixed charges, $9,615; net deficiency, $196; profit and loss, (surplus,) $10,868.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A certificate of the reorganization of the Schenectady Railway Company by the purchasers at the foreclosure sale was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State in Albany. The capital is $300,000, and the Directors are P. F. Kobbe, William Henry White, A. MacAndrew, George W. Hebard, Lewis L. Clarke, and Charles A. Lieb of New-York City; Joseph T. Ord, George W. Jones, and John Kruesi of Schenectady.

—Francis I. Gowen, receiver of the South Jersey Railroad Company, appeared before Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, yesterday, and asked that the court authorize the issuance of receivers' certificates, and also allow the company to receive in payment of freight charges the time checks of employes which have gone into the hands of merchants. The court reserved decision.

—Third Vice President Foster of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas announces the appointment of Dan S. Willard, Auditor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas of Kansas, as Auditor of the system in Texas, vice John C. Telfer, resigned.

—A bill incorporating the National Rapid-Transit Railway Company, which proposes to run a high-speed electric railway between New-York and Washington, was discussed by a Congressional committee yesterday, and was defeated.

—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Kaaterskill Railroad, held in Rondout yesterday, the following Directors were elected: H. G. Young, R. C. Pruyn, J. D. Laying, George Harding, H. C. Soop, J. H. Jones, and R. B. Jones.

—The Central Traffic Association lines have made a two-thirds fare for the National Assembly League of American Wheelmen, to be held in this city next week.

—The New-York Central, West Shore, and Erie Railways have restored the mileage allowance on private cars, including stock cars, to three-fourths of a cent per mile.

—Notice has been given by the Southern Pacific that, beginning March 1, locomotive firemen will be paid $50 a month, instead of $2.50 a day, the present scale.

—Capitalists along the line of the proposed extension of the Carolina Midland Railroad to Greenwood, Ga., are pledging financial aid to the project.

—Judge Dallas, in Philadelphia, yesterday appointed President Kimball and Henry Fink ancillary receivers of the Norfolk and Western for Pennsylvania.

—Stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company will hold their annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on March 20.

—A new street railway company in Detroit proposes to operate its lines on a three-cent fare.

—N. Parker Shortridge has been re-elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

RATINGS OF THE NAVAL CADETS

Standing of the First Ten Members of Each Class as Shown by the Semi-Annual Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 12.—The standing of the first ten members of each of the classes at the Naval Academy, as determined by the late semi-annual examination, is given below, with States. Cadets who receive a total of more than 85 per cent. are known as "star" members, and an asterisk is affixed to their names in the list below.

First Class.—Line Division—*Smith of Pennsylvania, Brumby of Georgia, Baldwin of New-Jersey, *Groesbeck of Ohio, Davidson of South Dakota, Laning of Illinois. Engineer Division—Mallory of Tennessee, Dick of South Carolina, Mansfield of Ohio, Garrison of New-Jersey.

Second Class—*Robinson of Ohio, Holden of Vermont, Leiper of Pennsylvania, Walker (R. E.) of Indiana, Craven of New-Hampshire, Lincoln of Missouri, Earl of Massachusetts, Kalbach of Pennsylvania, Poor of New-York, Jones (J. H.) of Virginia.

Third Class—*Dubose of Georgia, *Eggert of Michigan, *Sheffield of Georgia, *Yarnall of Iowa, Poweli of New-York, Houston, at large; Chase of Virginia, Overstreet of Nebraska, Pressey of Nebraska, Thelin of Wisconsin.

Fourth Class—Wright of Alabama, Halligan of Massachusetts, *Watts of Pennsylvania, *Woods of Massachusetts, Hand of South Dakota, Williams of Maryland, Briggs of New-Jersey, Boone of Ohio, Pettingall of Idaho, Pinnell of Connecticut.

The four members of the first class who have been found unsatisfactory in the semi-annual examination will be allowed a re-examination. Two second class men will resign as a result of failing to pass the semi-annual examination. Nine who were unsatisfactory will be allowed a re-examination. There are fifteen unsatisfactory members of the third class. Eleven will be retained. In the fourth class, twenty-four are unsatisfactory. As so many are deficient, it has not yet been decided what shall be done with them.

The cause of the difficulty between Cadets Shelton and Wessels arose from the fact that when, about two weeks ago, an attempt at a practical joke was played upon an officer, Cadet Shelton said if he knew who did it he would slap him in the face. Cadet Wessels acknowledged having played the joke, and invited Shelton to carry out his threat. They fought several rounds, and Shelton was defeated. He was taken to the hospital, and reported badly hurt.

SOLICITING ON FALSE PRETENSES

Collins Asked for "Fred Maris's" Letters and Is Now Under Arrest.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 12.—John Collins, who claims to live at the Harlem House, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, is under arrest here on suspicion of being the leader of swindlers who have been attempting to get subscriptions from New-York business houses.

Frederick P. Morris, President of the Long Island News Company, received from Harper Brothers a query about a letter signed Fred Maris, which had been sent to them. The letter was on a letter head, at the top of which were the names: "Long Island News Dealers' Association, Fred Maris, President; John W. Gilboy, Vice President; Joseph Delehey, Secretary; Bryant M. Quinn, Treasurer; A. Stewart, Sargeant at Arms."

The letter stated that the association was about to hold its second reception, that the membership represented 700 newsdealers on Long Island, and that any favors extended would be appreciated.

The genuine news agents employed on the Long Island Railroad held their annual ball to-night in Flushing.

The Long Island Company had already sent out warnings against the letters sent out by the "Long Island Employes Association." The names of the officers given on these letters were: "J. W. Phelan, President; C. E. Wooley, Vice President; E. G. Way, Secretary; J. R. Hall, Jr., Treasurer; A. Stewart, Sergeant at Arms."

Collins was arrested at Miller's Hotel, where he asked for letters addressed to Fred Maris. He confessed that he wrote the letter to Harper Brothers.

A Victim of Grip Kills Himself.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Feb. 12.—Louis Henry Milani, a well-known business man of this place, ended his own life with a bullet at his home, in Jewett Avenue, this morning. He had been ill with grip. He displayed no excitement or disturbance of mind when he got up. He returned to his room, and a few minutes later the report of a pistol shot was heard, followed by the fall of a heavy body.

Mr. Milani was forty-six years old and unmarried. He was a member of the real estate firm of Leuchter & Milani. He was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and served in the Franco-Prussian war. He had been in this country for twenty-two years, and for ten years was a resident of this place.

Hempstead's Vote for Reincorporation

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 12.—A special election was held to-day to vote on the reincorporation of the village, under Chapter 291, Laws of 1870. The vote resulted as follows: For reincorporation, 126; against, 13. The Trustees will conduct village matters under the laws of 1870 until after the election of March 5, when a new board will probably be elected.

One of the first important matters the new board will have to contend with is the definite settlement of the trouble existing with the electric-light company for furnishing Hempstead with lights.

MAY PREPARE A MEMORIAL

General Sessions Judges Said to Have Decided upon a Protest Against the Robertson Bill.

Judges Fitzgerald, Cowing, and Martine of the Court of General Sessions held a meeting behind closed doors in the Judges' chambers yesterday after the court had adjourned.

Nothing official could be learned of what took place, but unofficially it was stated that the Judges had decided to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in relation to Senator Robertson's bill, popularly known as the Goff bill, which provides for reorganizing the Court of General Sessions. In it, it is said, they will set forth their objections and views of the matter.

At the first meeting of the three Judges, two weeks ago, when the proposed bill was discussed, the plan now adopted was suggested, but at that time the Judges did not think that the bill would be passed, even in the Senate. At the time they stated they did not want to do anything that would not be dignified, or that would cause or bring forth criticism upon them. It was decided at a meeting held a few days later that the most dignified course was that of silence.

But the developments of the past week show that if the bill is defeated it will be accomplished only by prompt, energetic, and very active work, as the bill has already been favorably reported upon by the committee to which it was referred.

It is also understood, from the same unofficial source, that the memorial will be prepared at once by the three Judges. As to its manner of presentation to the Legislature, nothing could be ascertained, and it is, according to the same authority, not settled upon. It would be impossible for the Judges to present the memorial in person without adjourning the court, and such a proceeding is not at all likely. Again, it is argued by some that it would not be quite the proper thing for them to make the presentation in person. If, however, they decide that it would not be beneath his dignity as a Judge of the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace, Judge Fitzgerald, who is not sitting this month, could easily act as the representative of the bench. The latter course is thought not at all improbable.

There is one thing, however, that is certain, and that is that the memorial will not be made public in this city, and the first intimation that New-Yorkers will have of its contents will be through the dispatches from Albany.

TO AMEND THE INCOME TAX LAW

A Favorable Report to the Senate on the Proposition to Extend the Time for Making Returns This Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The joint resolution extending the time for making returns of incomes for 1894 from March 1 to April 15 was to-day favorably reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, with the following addition:

Resolved, That, in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or received from such real estate; and also,

Resolved, That in computing incomes under said act the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company, or association shall not be included, in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of 2 per cent. upon the net profits of said corporation, company, or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, company, or association at the time of making returns by the person, corporation, or association receiving such dividends.

Resolved, That no taxpayer shall be required in his, her, or its annual return under said act to answer any interrogatories except as specifically provided in said act.

If the demand for individual income-tax blank returns is any indication of the number of actual returns that will be made to taxpayers coming under its provisions, the amount of money that will be received from the income tax will be much larger than at first estimated.

Commissioner Miller at first ordered 300,000 corporation blanks printed, and 300,000 individual blanks. The corporation blanks will be sufficient, but all the individual blanks have been exhausted, and a new supply of 300,000 is now being run off at the Government Printing Office. In some sections, notably in New-York City, the Collectors of Internal Revenue have not been able to keep up with the demand.

All information received at the Treasury indicates a purpose on the part of the people affected to comply with the law.

THE HARTFORD BRIDGE SCANDAL

New Judges Appointed by the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The bridge scandal of 1893 was revived in the House this morning, when Mr. Waterman of Hartford presented a resolution to investigate the expenditure of $35,000 at that session by the Bridge Commissioners in creating and passing the bill placing the East Hartford bridge under the control of the State. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It gives the committee authority to investigate the allegations of bribery, and send for persons and papers.

The House elected Judges as follows: Julius C. Cable, (Rep.,) Judge of the City Court of New-Haven; W. W. Pearne, (Rep.,) Judge, and D. J. Donohue, (Dem.,) Associate Judge of the City Court of Middletown; Albert H. Bill, (Rep.,) Judge of the Police Court of Hartford.

Long-Lost Registered Letter Found.

From The Kingston Express, Feb. 11.

When the mail pouch from the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad was delivered to the Postmaster at Matteawan some years ago it was found to contain receipts for two registered letters and one registered package, but only one of the letters could be found.

A lively controversy followed between the Postmaster and the mail clerk, the former being positive that the letter never reached the office, while the latter was equally positive it was put into the bag which was delivered. As the letter contained a considerable sum of money, the matter was thoroughly investigated, but no trace could be found of it.

Postmaster succeeded Postmaster and mail clerk succeeded mail clerk, but still the mystery of the missing letter was not solved. After the burglary at the Post Office on Wednesday, when the safe was blown open and the front of the building torn away, the long-sought-for letter was found in a pile of mail matter which the burglars had strewn about the place. How it came there is a mystery, but the Postmaster and mail clerk feel greatly relieved.

Death of Commodore Henry Bruce.

From The Boston Transcript, Feb. 11.

Commodore Henry Bruce, the oldest officer of the United States Navy, died on Saturday last, at the McLean Asylum, at the age of ninety-seven. Henry Bruce was born in Machias, Me., Feb. 10, 1798. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman from Massachusetts, Nov. 9, 1813. He was captured while attached to the Frolic, eighteen guns, when she surrendered to the British man-of-war Orpheus, thirty-six guns, remaining for six months a prisoner of war in Halifax. He became Lieutenant Jan. 13, 1825; was attached to the Macedonian, and afterward to the Franklin when she conveyed Minister Rush to England. He was appointed to the frigate Brandywine of the Mediterranean squadron in 1837. He was commissioned commander Sept. 8, 1841. In 1845, he was appointed to the brig Truxton, on the African coast. In 1848, and continuing until 1850, he commanded the naval rendezvous at Boston. He was put on the reserve list Sept. 13, 1855; commissioned Commodore July 16, 1862, and was retired April 4, 1867. He was placed in the McLean institution in Somerville, Jan. 1, 1855, and at no time in recent years had he been away therefrom. He did not recognize the title of Commodore, and insisted on being called Captain.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A MADISON AVENUE CORNER SOLD FOR $250,000.

Other Sales Reported by Brokers—Results of Yesterday's Offerings at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Mrs. Bruce-Brown the new four-story Tiffany brick dwelling, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, 48 by 100.5, at $250,000. The lots were bought of Robert W. Taller about two years ago for $116,000, and the house has since been built. It has never been occupied.

The Murray estate has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 139 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for John Yule to G. W. Da Cunha, at about $35,000, the five-story and basement single flat, 105 West Eighty-fourth Street, 22.4 by 90 by 102.2.

Messrs. W. W. & J. M. Hall have sold to L. Rosenham, at about $24,000, the three and one-half story limestone front dwelling, 206 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 102.2.

Matthew Kervan has sold the three five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 27 by 90 by 100.

Four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, have been sold by the estate of Anthony McReynolds.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $18,875, to John Bauer, the plaintiff, at six-story brick building, 52 Willett Street, east side, 100 feet north of Delancey Street, 16.8 by 100. To William C. Lesster, at $25,275, they sold, under foreclosure, the lots, 50 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 375 feet west of Central Park West.

Mr. James L. Wells sold in partition, at $2,000, to Dennis McLain, the two-story frame building and lot, 25 by 100, at 953 Forest Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets.

Mr. William Kennelly sold at auction, at $45,000, to F. W. Suydam, the five-story and basement brownstone store building 67 Bowery, east side, between Canal and Hester Streets, 25.1 by 80.1 by 25.3 by 79.10. The price includes the right of action against the elevated road for damages. Bidding began at $25,000. Mr. Kennelly also sold under foreclosure, at $4,600, to Adam Schmidt, the two and one-half-story frame dwelling and stable on the south side of East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

The northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Macomb's Dam Road, offered by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, was withdrawn at $14,900.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Forest Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two three-story frame tenements, by John W. Decker of 841 Forest Avenue; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 90 feet west of Tinton Avenue, two three-story frame tenements, by John W. Decker; cost, $9,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, three-story and basement brick parochial school, by Joseph F. Mooney of 450 West Fifty-first Street; cost, $60,000.

Seventy-second Street, 350 feet east of East End Avenue, two four-story and basement brick dwellings, by Charles Buek of 264 Columbus Avenue; cost, $60,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninety-fourth and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Streets, one-story dining hall, sheds, stable, &c., frame, by Trenor L. Park and others of Riverdale, N. Y.; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Webster Avenue, two three-story frame tenements, by Charles F. Jeune of 827 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 120 feet east of Morris Avenue, two-story frame stable, by Frank Menz of 679 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, by Isaac Kaufmann, alterations to six-story brick flat; cost $15,000.

Pier 29 North River, by City of New-York, alterations to one-story iron freight station; cost, $1,800.

No. 116 West Fifty-third Street, by John W. Schneiweis, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $500.

No. 444 West Fifty-second Street, by John Vogel, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $200.

No. 459 West Fifty-first Street, by the Rev. Joseph D. Mooney, alterations to two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $100.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Leonard Moody & Co. have sold, for Mrs. William B. Kendall, Jr., to R. S. Gould, at $30,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 32 Remsen Street, extending through to Grace Court, Brooklyn.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold, in partition, to Andrew Patterson, the plaintiff, at $3,000, the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Vanderbilt Street, 311.10 feet west of Coney Island plank road.

The William P. Rae Company sold to John Wenke, at $3,125, the two-story frame house 102 Covert Street, 17 by 75.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, to Bernhard Gruse, Jr., at $5,600, the three-story brick building, with store, 311 Columbia Street, 19.11 by 70. To Bernhard H. Bulling, plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Railroad Avenue, 100 feet north of Griffin Place. To John F. Polley, plaintiff, at $4,500, he sold the three-story brick building, with store, 2,018 Fulton Street, 20 by 100. To Hiram Duryea, plaintiff, he sold the six four-story brick buildings 188 to 198 St. Mark's Avenue, each 19.7 by 131, at $8,000 each for the first four, and $7,500 each for the other two.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Vanderbilt Avenue, southeast corner of Park Place, five four-story stone and brick front flats for eight families each, 31.3 by 80, $25,000 each; William H. Reynolds, owner.

West Fifteenth Street, east side, 206 feet west of Surf Avenue, two-story detached frame dwelling, 25 by 50, $2,500; Leo Von Fledner, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x98; William J. Nicklas to George F. Miller..... $1

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Esther Willner..... 300

7TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Edith M. Richards to Carnot B. Meker, ½ part..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Henry G. Julian, Jr., et al, to Frederick W. Marks..... 31,310

2D AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x100; Edward Crager and wife to Robert Libas..... 10

3D AV, n w s, 125 ft s of n e corner of Lot No 63, map of Morrisania, 28x117; Sanford W. Austin et al to Richard Damm..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; David Steinfeld and wife to Richard W. Hawkes..... 63,000

182D ST, 250 West; Louisa Niver to Leopold Leo..... 5,750

55TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; ½ part; Frank O. Burridge to Lee S. Burridge..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 141.11 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 26.2x irregular; William H. Willis, referee, to Eugene T. Woolf..... 3,500

184TH ST, s s, 113.3 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 28.8x irregular; same to same..... 3,500

28TH ST, 230 West, and 142 West 26th St; James M. Lamphere and wife to James D. Averill..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 175x100.11; Rosalie Strauss to David Steinfeld..... 1

7TH AV, 309; Ludwig Heering to Benjamin Sire..... 1

6TH AV, 681, n w corner of 39th St; Leander S. Sire to L. Lindsey Fountaine..... 1

91ST ST, 108 West; J. Livingston and wife to John M. Gardner..... 25,000

89TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 16x100.8; Theodore Squier and wife to Joseph E. Weed..... 1

413T ST, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Florence and Manuel H. Elkin to Henry D. Winans..... 10

118TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x90; Henry C. Tuke and wife to Frances A. Williams..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 100.11 ft n of 11th St, 50.6x83x irregular; Trustees of Emanuel Hoffman to Adolph Balschun..... 18,500

108TH ST, n s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 51x80; Cyrenus P. Dorland, referee, to William H. Osborn..... 29,500

SAME PROPERTY; William G. Hamilton and others to same..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 17x80; William H. Osborn and wife to John H. W. Winter and wife..... 10,500

108TH ST, n s, 51 ft w of 4th Av, 34x80; same to Frederick Sylvester..... 20,250

59TH ST, 322 and 324 East; Guy Culgin and wife to August Blanke..... 49,750

AV A, w s, 45.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100; August Blanke and wife to Guy Culgin..... 20,000

52D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 15x100.5; Michael Brown and others, heirs of Margaret Brown, to John F. Clancy..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,161; Samuel C. Buell to Mary L. Willoughby..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x—x22x—; Charles E. Roberts and wife to William F. Auerbach..... 5,500

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 60.4x75.11; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft s of 110th St, 60x100; same to same. 1

120TH ST, n e s, 275 ft n w of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Lois H. Lyman to Francis Crawford..... 30,750

120TH ST, n e s, 150 ft n w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Laura Manley to same..... 40,000

120TH ST, n e s, 250 ft n w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Julia A. M. Weeks to Francis Crawford..... 10,250

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; William B. Brownell to Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association..... 1

UNDERCLIFF AV, n w s, 421.10 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 100x100; Lewis G. Morris to William Jones..... 5,000

181ST ST, 261 West; Mary Lowe to Frederick Beck..... 9,000

WAVERLY, or 177TH, ST, n s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; John H. Cawood and wife to Edward W. Birge..... 5,200

BAINBRIDGE AV, e corner of 184th St, 22x127.8x25x103; Frances V. F. Oliver to Albert Stake..... 4,100

156TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 50x100; John Paul and wife to Annie Jesser..... 3,775

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWNELL, William B., to Henry Dazian: n s of 135th St, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... $2,500

BIEDERMANN, Caroline, to Morris Victorius; n s of Clay Av, 115 ft w of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 295

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Henry Rosenwald and another, executors; e s of 5th Av, 100.11 ft n of 111th St, 1 year..... 18,000

BURRIDGE, Lee S., to George A. Quimby, as committee; s s of 55th St, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

CUNNINGHAM, James, to Mary D. Spinelli; n s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 1,500

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Julia A. M. Weeks and others; n s of 120th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 68,000

CONGREGATION Aterith Israel to Rose Hanburger; n s of 82d St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,200

DUFFY, James, to Murray Hill Bank; s w corner of Lexington Av and 101st St, demand..... 18,000

DECKER, Kate B., and another to Sarah K. Wright; e s of Cauldwell Av, 200 ft n of 161st St, 2 years..... 8,000

DAMM, Richard, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Fordham Av, 153 ft s w from n e corner of Lot No 63, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 24,000

FOX, Joseph, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 2,135 to 2,141 3d Av, 1 year..... 75,000

FLOYD, James R., to F. R. Furnald; s e corner of 11th Av and 21st St, 3 years..... 30,000

FOUNTAINE, L. Lindsey, to Morris Pilnus; n w corner of 39th St and 6th Av, demand..... 5,000

JUNKEL, Gustav, and wife to George Ringler & Co.; 545 East 134th St, demand..... 2,000

GARDNER, John M., to John Livingston; 108 West 91st St, demand. 2,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to David Steinfeld; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 14,058

SAME to Phoebe A. Kendall; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 4,000

HOLLAND, Sarah E., to Alice Butterworth; w s of 7th Av, 106 ft n of 38th St, and other property, 1 year..... 3,000

JONES, William, to Lewis G. Morris; w s of Undercliff Av, 421.11 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 1 year..... 3,750

JESSER, Annie, to John Paul; s s of 150th St, 50 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 3 years..... 2,000

KELLY, William, to F. W. Murphy; w s of Tinton Av, 316.8 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 3,250

KENEDY, Patrick J., and another to Mary S. Quimby; n s of Barclay St, three mortgages, 3 years.. 10,000

KLUG, Martin J., to C. M. Logan; s e s of College Av, 105 ft n of Powell Place, 3 years..... 6,000

LESTER, Mary H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n e corner of Madison Av and 56th St, 5 years..... 250,000

LANGENZER, Fannie, to Amanda Wolff; n w corner of 118th St and 1st Av, 3 years..... 6,000

LARSEN, Andrew, and others to James M. Wentz; s s of 133d St, 215 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 15,000

LOWNDES, William H., and wife to J. C. Schrader; e s of Webster Av, 72.1 ft n of 171st St, 2 years..... 2,500

MILLER, George F., and wife (the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n e corner of Madison Av and 131st St, 3 years..... 4,750

McGOWAN, Julia, to Julia A. Morris; s s of 153d St, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,400

MARKS, Frederick W., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 24th St, 115 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

POWER, Ignatius E. A. Hubbell, as executrix; s s of 99th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... 2,000

PERRY, James C., individually and as executor, to Marie Radde; 307 and 309 Boulevard and 226 West 75th St, 1 year..... 6,000

STARK, Arnim, to Rosetta Cohn; n s of 72d St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 6 months..... 2,800

SAME to Conrad Muller; n s of 72d St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years.. 11,000

SYLVESTER, Frederick, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 108th St, 51 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 15,000

STAKE, Albert, to Sarah Asch, executrix, and others; e corner of Bainbridge Av and 184th St, 1 and 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 3,500

WINTER, John H. L., and another to Augusta Tragesser; n s of 108th St, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

WILKENS, Peter, to Joseph H. Bearns; n s of Cortlandt St, Lot 78, map of Goold Hoyt, demand... 20,000

WARD, Andrew, and wife to Edward Coles; s s of 17th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

WESEBARN, Elizabeth, to Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association; n s of 3d Av, 152.9 ft w of 1st St, installments..... 1,600

WOOLF, Eugene S., and wife to Herman Wasserman; s e s of 184th St, 113.3 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 1 year, (four mortgages)..... 6,900

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROOKFIELD, Kate M., administratrix, to K. M. Brookfield, order of court.

DAY, George L., executor, to John Ingles, (two mortgages)..... $2

ELY, Horace S., trustee, to Louise S. Freeman, (five mortgages)..... 5

FOSTER, Kate M., to Edward A. Price and others, executors..... 26,829

FOEHRENBACH, Frances, to L. E. Remhert..... 4,500

GRIFFITH, Mary J., to Frederick A. Snow..... 19,310

HAWS, William E., trustee, to Mary F. A. Katte..... 2,000

HITCHCOCK, Oliver N., to K. E. Culgin..... 5,031

HUNTER, Catherine S., to H. W. Lee, as guardian..... 4,000

KENNEDY, Jeamie V., to E. S. Coffin..... 1

LACHMAN, Samson, to A. T. Leward..... 22,034

MELETTA, Charles A., and another, executors, to C. E. Meletta..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Fanning C. T. Beck, as trustee... 6,059

OATES, Patrick, to Thomas Coughlin..... 1,550

OLYPHANT, Robert M., executor, to A. C. Hall and another, trustees... 10,142

ROBINSON, Richard, to William W. Sherman, guardian..... 15,000

SHERMAN, William W., guardian, and others to Georgette Brown.... 1

SAHLER, Adeleza F., to Jacob Lawson..... 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Henry W. Ford, trustee..... 1

SHAW, Robert L., to William Hogencamp..... 1

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Adolphe Openhym and others, executors..... 5,050

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Or-

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
No Expense Whatever for Examining Title.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

ATTENTION, INVESTORS. — EXECUTO

MADE COSTLY BY THE LAW

Stone Dressing from the Standpoint of Rapid Transit.

COUNSEL REPORT AS TO CONSENTS

Change of Details May Be Made Without Getting New Ones—Material Alterations of Plan and Their Effect.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which all of the Commissioners were present except Commissioner Claflin and Mayor Strong.

The board considered various communications, among them one from representatives of a labor organization which asked the board not to grant any further franchises to the elevated railroad company.

The Secretary of the old Arcade Railway Company made a demand for the plans of the company that were filed with the former commission, and received them.

The Controller reported that the board's request for $21,792 had been granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In conformity with the request of the board made at the last meeting, Mr. Parsons, Chief Engineer to the board, reported that Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1894, which compels all dressed stone that is used in municipal work to be dressed in the city, would have a material effect upon the cost of the road. He said:

"It would probably double the cost of all cut stone used in the structure. The stone would have to be brought into the city in the rough, land would have to be hired upon which to place it for dressing, and it would then have to be dressed. It would result in the total elimination of cut stone from the proposed railway. Cast iron, brick, and concrete or other substances would be substituted in its place, and the construction would lose the benefit of an excellent material. Besides that, the stone-handling workmen in this city would lose the benefit of working upon the construction."

After Mr. Parsons's report had been considered by the board Controller Fitch offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is plainly against the City of New-York that the parties with whom this commission may contract for the construction of the proposed rapid-transit system should be prevented by law from purchasing such materials as are required in the executing of the work in the cheapest market and on the most favorable terms, and,

Whereas, It is plain that the effect of Chapter 277 of the Laws of 1894 will be to greatly increase the cost of such rapid-transit system and to embarrass the commission and the contractor in the executing of the work, and,

Whereas, A bill is now before the Legislature which provides for a repeal of said act;

Resolved, That this board earnestly requests the Legislature, in the interests of public work and the work with which this commission is charged, to repeal such act.

The Secretary was directed to forward copies of the resolution to the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly at Albany.

Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, of counsel to the board, reported that they had drafted a number of amendments to the Rapid-Transit act, and had submitted them to Messrs. Orr, Low, and Fitch, who were appointed a sub-committee of the board to consider them. For the sub-committee, it was stated that they had agreed to all but two or three of the proposed amendments, and, as there are more than forty of them, it was decided to have them printed for presentation at the next meeting of the board.

President Orr offered, for purposes of discussion, a resolution proposing a route to be confirmed and adopted by the board. The resolution proposed the old route up Broadway and the Boulevard, on the west side, to the city line, and up Broadway, Fourth and Park Avenues to Forty-second Street, on the east side. The only new route suggested was one for the east side, beginning at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue, running thence along Fourth Avenue to Ninety-eighth Street, thence by viaduct along Fourth or Park Avenue to the Harlem River, thence across the Harlem River by bridge, thence to Walton Avenue, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and thence along Walton Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

In response to a request for an opinion as to what effect any changes from the plans, &c., under which the former commission received consents to construct a rapid-transit road, would have, Messrs. Shepard and Boardman presented the following opinion:

In reply to your communication of the 11th inst., proposing to us three questions, we now submit our opinion:

First—The first question is: If the board shall change any portion of the route heretofore provisionally adopted, or shall locate new routes, will it be necessary to obtain anew the consents of the local authorities and of the property holders, (or the substituted consent of the Supreme Court,) as required by the Constitution and by the Rapid-Transit acts; and, if this question can be answered in the affirmative, must such consents be obtained as to the whole route, or only as to such portions thereof as may deviate from the old route?

Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act (as numbered in Mr. Delafield's compilation) authorizes the board "to change and modify" routes, plans, or specifications which may have been adopted, or to adopt other or different routes, plans, and specifications for such railway or railways, provided always that in all cases in which any such change or modification shall be of such a character as to require the consents thereto referred to in Section 5 of this act, and in all cases where other or different routes and plans may have been adopted, the said board shall proceed to secure the consents required to be obtained by Section 5 of this act as therein set forth.

Section 5 provides for obtaining a consent after the determination by the board of any "route or routes, and of any general plan of construction." In our opinion the board may, without obtaining consents, make a change or modification which is merely one of detail and one which it cannot reasonably be inferred that either property owners or the Supreme Court would have deemed to be a material element. But where the change or modification eliminates any element of route or construction which can fairly be deemed to be a matter of material inducement to the persons or court consenting, then, in our opinion, the board would be bound to procure a new consent.

"Applying this doctrine to the first question, our opinion is that an omission of any material portion of the route already adopted is such a change as to require a new consent. As the route already adopted was adopted as a whole and consented to as a whole, we are of opinion that if there be such elimination of a material part of the route, the new consent must be obtained as to the whole of it.

"If the change shall be in the addition of a new route, we are of opinion that consent will be required only as to the new route.

"If, for instance, the east side route should be extended northerly from Forty-second Street, we are of opinion that a new consent would be necessary only for such new route north of Forty-second Street.

"We may add that a separate resolution of the board (but not forming a part of the resolution adopting a route) to proceed at first with the construction of a portion of the route, leaving another portion of the route to be constructed later, is not such an elimination or abandonment of the portion of the route not forthwith constructed as to make necessary a new consent as to the portion of the route over which the road is to be forthwith constructed.

"Second—This question is: If the board shall modify the general plan of construction heretofore adopted and consented to as to change the width of the tunnel by increasing or diminishing the same, will it be necessary to obtain such consent anew?

"The principle we have already stated is here again applicable. But the statute is somewhat more explicit as to what must be included in the general plan of construction" to which the consent is necessary.

"Section 4 of the Rapid-Transit act provides that 'such general plan shall show the general mode of operation and contain such details as to manner of construction as may be necessary to show the extent to which any street, avenue, or other public place is to be encroached upon.' We are of opinion, therefore, that any modification of the general plan of construction heretofore adopted which materially increases the extent to which any street may be encroached upon, whether the railroad shall be an elevated railroad or an underground railroad, and any such modification which may injuriously affect the enjoyment of abutting property by its owners, will render it necessary that new results shall be obtained.

"A mere diminution of the width of a tunnel, without other material alteration of the general plan of construction, would not, in our opinion, be such a change as to require a new consent.

"It cannot be conceived that an abutting owner could reasonably object to a diminution of the extent of the occupancy of the street in front of the premises. Any material increase, however, in width would, in our opinion, be a material change, necessitating a new consent. Both the statute and all other proceedings, under which the former consent of the Supreme Court was obtained, treated the width of the tunnel as a material element.

"Indeed, it is, to say the least, doubtful whether a consent of the Supreme Court which did not determine the width of the tunnel and therefore determine the amount of encroachment upon existing rights and privileges, would be such a consent within the meaning of the law as to be valid and effectual. An increase in the width of the tunnel which would take a materially greater part of the vaults under Broadway would, for instance, be such a change in the general plan of construction as in our opinion to necessitate a new consent. It cannot be doubted that that would have been deemed by the court a matter for material consideration.

"Third—The third question is: If the board shall adopt the general plan of construction heretofore suggested by its chief engineer, but shall adhere to the route heretofore adopted, will it be necessary to obtain such consents anew?

"In our opinion it will be necessary. The general plan of construction suggested by the chief engineer is in several respects materially different from the general plan heretofore provisionally adopted. In the proceedings before the Supreme Court stress was laid upon the features of the plan then before it, which differed from the plan now suggested by the chief engineer. Even if, in the opinion of the commission, the general plan now proposed ought to be less objectionable to property owners than the former plan, and so far as the service of the public is concerned is as good, or nearly as good, the question of approving the new plan, nevertheless, is one which has not been passed upon by the court.

The main features of the plans that were provisionally adopted by the former commission, and upon which it obtained the consents that the present commission is now in danger of losing the advantage of, call for a tunnel 44 feet in the clear between the side walls, which, Chief Engineer Parsons says, is entirely too narrow, and for a height which, he says, is not sufficient to permit of such traffic as the road is intended to accommodate.

Mr. Parsons's plans call for a tunnel at least 50 feet in the clear between the side walls, and from 2 to 3 feet higher from the roadbed. There are also many other points wherein his plans do not correspond with the provisional plans, and then again his are in an alternative form; and nothing definite has yet been decided on by the commission.

It still has before it the suggestions of its committee of experts, of which ex-Mayor Hewitt was Chairman, with which it has done nothing definite. If the road should be built on plans which deviate from those upon which their consents were given, property owners may say the road is not the one which they were willing to have pass upon or alongside their properties, and the consents will be of no avail.

SUICIDES BY DROWNING AND SHOOTING

An Unknown Woman Jumps into the East River—A Last Debauch.

An unknown woman committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River at the foot of Delancey Street. For a moment or two her clothing kept her afloat, but the time was not long enough for assistance to reach her.

Two men in a small boat caught her as she rose to the surface of the water, but as they dragged her into the boat she became lifeless. She was fairly well dressed and rather prepossessing in appearance. Apparently she was not more than thirty years old.

A heated argument with a man, supposed to be her husband, preceded her plunge into the river. The man was a rough-looking fellow. He and the woman were noticed shortly after 7 o'clock standing on the upper end of the pier, engaged in conversation. Their actions were observed carefully by Charles Braband of 544 Central Avenue, Brooklyn. He saw the man finally turn away, apparently in anger, and walk off the pier, leaving the woman alone. She walked after him a short distance, and then stood still as she saw that he paid no further attention to her. For an instant she gazed pleadingly after him, and then turned and looked at the river.

Suddenly she rushed past Oscar King, a watchman employed at the dock, saying: "I'm tired of life," and sprang overboard. King and another watchman named Lynch jumped into a boat and recovered her body.

On the third finger of the woman's left hand was a brass wedding ring. She wore a dark dress, black sacque, white underwear, and black stockings.

George Ruppert ended a long course of dissipation yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head, in the cellar of 86 Greenwich Street, where he was employed as a bartender by Martin Reister, the keeper of a saloon and a sailors' boarding house.

Ruppert inherited a small amount of money about a year ago from his father and mother. This money he proceeded to spend in dissipation. He had been drinking heavily since Saturday.

He was thirty-two years old and unmarried.

THE TURNING AWAY OF MRS. PENTEGAST

Necessity of the Case Not Appreciated at the Hospital.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn yesterday began an investigation of the case of Mrs. Kate Pentegast, who was refused admittance to St. Catherine's Hospital, in Brooklyn, on Sunday night, and whose child was born in a stable, where it died.

The Health Commissioner requested the Mother Superior of the hospital to explain, and two sisters called upon him.

Commissioner Emery afterward made this statement:

"The nurse in charge did not appreciate the extent of the necessity of the case. The Mother Superior says that House Surgeon Waldron denied to her that he promised Ambulance Surgeon Kastner that he would take the woman. The Mother Superior was shocked when she learned of the affair, and the sisters who visited me have promised that such an offense shall not occur again.

"House Surgeon Waldron and Ambulance Surgeon Kastner have been asked to appear before me to-morrow."

As the hospital receives $5,200 a year from the city, it is expected to receive all emergency cases without question.

Mrs. Pentegast is in the Eastern District Hospital.

West Point Mourns for Roy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Roy is dead. A West Shore train ended his career yesterday, and every one here now mourns the fate of the post favorite.

For years no salute has been fired in Roy's absence. He was always to the front when a general or other high dignitary visited the post. At artillery and seacoast practice he watched with delight the missiles as they sped on their well-directed errands. He was a prime favorite with the officers, and all the cadets treated him with the greatest kindness. He never missed a football game or a fire.

The engineer never stopped, of course, but Roy's friends carried him up the hill toward the surgeon's quarters. The poor post dog, however, whose capers had amused officers and cadets many years, died on the way.

STRIKERS OFFER TO GO BACK

President Lewis Will Answer Them To-day—Will Probably Fill Vacancies with Old Men.

The strike on the Brooklyn Heights trolley system is practically settled.

The strikers yesterday offered to return in a body and take their chances. This offer is really an acceptance of the terms proposed by President Daniel F. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis agreed to answer the men to-day. It is likely that he will fill all vacancies with the old men.

Master Workman Connelly and Andrew D. Best of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., conferred with Police Justice Tighe, ex-Assemblyman Graham, and Mirabeau L. Towns, at the latter's office yesterday, with the result that Justice Tighe and Mr. Graham called upon President Lewis and submitted the men's proposition.

This, in effect, is that the strikers do not ask President Lewis to discharge the non-union men, but to let the strikers go in a body to the depots, the first ones reaching the depots to take out the first cars. It is then proposed to put all the old men on the list and to give them the preference over those who arrive later.

Several attacks on cars in the Eastern District were reported early yesterday morning, but no arrests were made.

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD DENIED

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Fewer Abuses in the Service than Generally Supposed—The Present Needs of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Board of Indian Commissioners to-day submitted its twenty-sixth annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The report states that the awarding of contracts for Indian supplies has been fair and impartial, and the goods delivered fully up to the samples. There have been but few complaints from the agencies and schools in this regard. The sweeping charges of fraud in the Indian service which are sometimes published are founded, it says, upon traditions that have come down from former times.

The report reviews the situation in the Indian Territory, refers to the picture drawn by Senator Dawes of the state of affairs among the five civilized tribes, and urges an earnest effort to settle the important and vexing question which has occupied the attention of Congress for so many years. It states that it may become necessary for Congress to exercise its sovereign power, abrogate existing treaties, and adopt such measures as equity and justice may require to secure the protection and welfare of all the people residing in the Territory, rigidly guarding all vested rights of property. The number of citizens residing there, rightfully or wrongfully, is about 300,000, and this number is rapidly increasing. For all these there is no adequate protection of property or life, and no provision for the education of their children. The Indian citizens are in no better condition. The several distinct local governments make it easy for criminals to escape from one "Nation" to another to avoid punishment. None of these sovereignties claiming independence is strong enough to protect itself. The report recommends that a government should be devised which will give to all the people, without distinction or race, the equal protection of the law, and make them all citizens of the United States. Under wise legislation, it says, the Indian Territory will soon become prosperous, and be admitted a strong and wealthy State into the American Union.

Speaking of lands in severalty, the report states that 4,042 patents have been delivered, 2,001 allotments approved, and 3,792 allotments are completed and awaiting final action of the Interior Department. The allotment policy is working well, but the board calls attention to one error, that of taxation, from which the Indian is exempted. The whites have to shoulder all the burden, while the Indians enjoy the same citizenship, but have no duties to pay. Another distressing evil is the unrestrained sale of liquor to Indians, and the privilege of selling their lands, a temptation to secure ready money which, the report says, will result in a large class of idle and shiftless Indians becoming homeless.

The Indians are advancing in education, and the public sentiment tends toward a withdrawal of Government aid from the contract schools under private control. The report strongly recommends the education of the Indian children at public schools as a step toward the transfer of the whole work of Indian education to the States.

In discussing the New-York Indians, the report says that the alleged claim of the Ogden Land Company to the lands of the Seneca Indians has been a great hindrance to these Indians assuming independent citizenship and to the allotment of their lands in severalty.

In conclusion, the report says that some of the Indian agencies can soon be dispensed with, but it will be years before all can be closed. The Indians now need the advice and help of some competent and trusted friend.

Three recommendations are made, as follows: A modification of the laws relating to the leasing and sale of alloted lands; the placing of the entire Indian Service under regulations of the civil service law, and an increase of appropriations for education.

CROCKERY MEN WILL DINE TO-NIGHT

China Palettes for Menus—Prominent Men for Speakers.

The Crockery Board of Trade will hold its annual banquet at 7 o'clock this evening, in the rooms of the Hardware Club, in the Postal Telegraph Building.

The menu cards will be china palettes, painted with appropriate scenes of the pottery and glass making industries. Frank P. Abbot will preside. A toast will be responded to by Chauncey M. Depew. John Foord, formerly editor of The New-York Times will speak for pottery in literature. Among the other speakers will be Jerome Jones of Boston, Crawford James of Kansas City, Congressman Isidor Straus, Richard R. Williams of the hardware trade, Robert Johnson of the Staffordshire potteries, Simon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel, Moses of Trenton, representing the domestic potters.

On His Way to Get "Doc" Minchin.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Sheriff Weaver of Oneida County arrived here this afternoon with papers making requisition upon the Governor of the State of Illinois for the transfer to the criminal authorities at Utica of "Doc" Minchin, the notorious confidence man under arrest in Chicago for a "green-goods" swindle. Minchin is wanted by the Oneida County authorities to answer for a felony in assisting in the escape of "Bunko Kink" O'Brien several years ago.

Sheriff Weaver's papers were approved by Gov. Morton, and Mr. Weaver then started for the West to secure the prisoner.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs at **Des Moines**, Iowa.—Bartholomew Kennedy.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—Gideon D. **Bants**.

Navy.—Assistant Engineer **John T.** Myers, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant **Walter** Ball, Marine Corps, to be **Assistant Engineer**.

NEW PICTURES AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

If the Metropolitan Museum of Art were situated a day's journey from this city it is probable that more New-Yorkers would take the time and trouble to make frequent trips to enjoy its many treasures, but that it is in our own beautiful Central Park, and most easy of access, is perhaps reason enough for the apathy of the public. The advent of an out-of-town relative does sometimes bring one to a realizing sense that it is one of the sights, and occasionally induces a visit, with the mental resolution to repeat it at an early day when more time offers the chance of a careful inspection, but in the business and social whirl of this busy town, the good intention is forgotten and other and more pressing things intervene.

And yet there is always something new to be seen, and the old never stales, but bears more intimate acquaintance, and one comes away with a sense of great satisfaction and enjoyment of time well spent, and with an intelligent appreciation of the painters' art that furnishes food for much reflection.

To-day the museum contains the best collection of pictures, both modern and ancient, that has ever been gathered together in this city, a collection reflecting credit on the managers of the institution and honor to the public spirit and disinterestedness of those who have given or loaned the many fine examples.

During the last Summer, every picture on the walls was taken down from its place, carefully gone over, and rehung, and in Galleries Nos. 5 and 7 were placed in November two new collections, loaned by the owners, containing works of great value and merit, interesting from every point of view. Of these we may speak at present, leaving the older and more familiar works for a subsequent article.

The Eastern Gallery, No. 7, contains some thirty pictures, belonging to the estate of the late William Schaus, whose great experience and ripe judgment, combined with unusual facilities for the acquisition of choice examples of art, were almost a guarantee for the excellence of his collection.

Prominent among these pictures is a fine Rembrandt, "The Portrait of an Admiral," (No. 343.) The work is a particularly good example of the master, with all the richness of coloring, the wonderful modeling, and the extraordinary harmony of tone that he delighted in. The face is full of character and the flesh is fairly palpitating. One feels the man beneath it, and the blood, and life and soul seem all there. A careful examination of the treatment of the draperies and accessories reveal how, with big and simple treatment, the effect of great detail is suggested. In the "Fisherwoman," (336,) by Franz Hals, there is the directness and sure brushwork, placed with knowledge and certainty, so characteristic of this great Dutchman. The figure is out of doors, with background of sea, beach, and rocks, and is holding a basket of fish. It is swept in in big, deft touches, with apparent ease and facility. A painter's painter was this master, and here is an opportunity to study his honest, straighforward methods.

There is an Albert Cuyp, (No. 335,) an old lady in a great white ruff that must have been the despair of the student painter of those days, and a head by Janssens, (No. 339,) both interesting, but of secondary importance beside the two first-named masters. A Rubens, portrait of his first wife, (No. 332,) is a stiff, laced-in woman, with remarkable collar and headdressing, where in the difficult problem of the flesh against a red background is overcome with ease. Here again is great detail, with no suggestion of littleness—the master's treatment, in short.

Among the moderns, the German Lenbach is represented by a portrait of Bismarck in uniform of white, with broad, yellow facings and sash, most effective in its contrast. The work is strong, vigorous, and full of breadth; the likeness is capital and the painting is simple and direct. By the Frenchman Bonnat there is an Italian child—a model, well painted, but leaving one cold, and provoking little, if any, enthusiasm.

Cazin has been seldom seen to more advantage than in this collection. His picture is entitled "The Flight Into Egypt," (No. 325,) though the name is of little consequence, and the two figures of Joseph and Mary, with the beast, are merely incidents. The scene is a farmyard, with buildings in decidedly Gallic architecture, and the surroundings do not indicate anything Oriental. But the artist has invested the subject with his peculiar subtile color sense, full of delicacy, charm, and great harmony. A more satisfactory example of his very personal methods is not recalled.

There is a dainty little landscape by Théodore Rousseau, (No. 323,) in thin sunlight, the foreground in half shadow, with warm, yellowish-green trees against a blue sky flecked with a few white clouds. The tender gray of the rocks and the reds of the earth are ably treated, and there is a wonderful unity to the canvas. There is a somewhat conventional cattle piece by Troyon; an excellent Jules Dupré, as fresh as if it were painted yesterday, with willow trees and cattle; two fine Corots; an important Diaz; a Meissonier, and, by Fromentin, two of his well-known pictures, a "Falconer" and some Arab horsemen in action that is called "Fantasia," (No. 341.)

Seven pictures from the collection of the late Jay Gould are loaned by Miss Helen Gould and are being hung in Gallery 5. A famous Knaus, bought in the Stewart sale, is "The Child's Party," (211,) and depicts the interior of a Bavarian home, with numerous children about a table and minor side incidents. As a piece of character drawing it is remarkable; the story is well told, and each child's face is a study in itself. As a painting, it is in a manner that is hard and unsympathetic; nevertheless, it must be considered an important work, and it will appeal with much force to the general public.

A small Rosa Bonheur, of cattle in a field, (209,) shows this remarkable Frenchwoman to much advantage. The composition is pleasing, the color is refined, and her understanding of the animals, their construction and anatomy, is shown with much force. A cow, by Van Marcke, evidently a serious study, is carried out with great detail, and there is a quiet, peaceful evening, by Daubigny, (213,) full of his lovely color. A Meissonier, this time a man smoking, and three Brittany washerwomen, by Jean François Millet, complete the collection. This last picture is more than usually attractive in its subdued and quiet refinement of color, excellent drawing, and simplicity of painting.

These are, in short, but a few of the many really admirable things to be seen among the paintings. Of tapestries, porcelains, glass, drawings by the most famous of the masters, and other art objects, there is a wealth, and from Egypt and Italy is material for unlimited study.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

An attachment for $11,916 has been obtained against the Gooodyear Vulcanite Company of 353 Broadway by the F. C. Linde Company for alleged breach of contract.

The money is claimed for commissions on an agreement made on Aug. 2, 1893, with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Commercial Company, a branch of the business of the F. C. Linde Company, by the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, whereby the entire production of blown goods and combs was to be sold by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Commercial Company.

The attachment was given to Deputy Sheriff McGinnis to serve. The officers of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company said they would contest the claim.

PLENTY OF SOUTH, BUT NO SUN

How Mr. Crane Failed to Make a Pleasure Trip in Florida.

The stars who are traveling in the South this season are experiencing a "spell of weather" quite as disheartening as that which has made theatrical life burdensome in the North for the last few weeks. William H. Crane made his first visit to Florida last week. He had been looking forward to the trip with joyful anticipations, and had planned to make a little journey to St. Augustine, a place which he had long wanted to visit.

The company left Savannah, Ga., for Jacksonville at 6 o'clock in the morning, expecting to reach the latter city at 10:30. This would have given Mr. Crane an opportunity to run over to St. Augustine, and spend nearly an entire day before returning for the evening performance at Jacksonville. The train, however, struck a washout, and did not reach Jacksonville until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The company took carriages to the theatre, gave the performance, and took the 11 o'clock train the same night for Macon, Ga. Mr. Crane, of course, lost his anticipated trip to St. Augustine.

In a letter to Manager Joseph Brooks, he says: "St. Augustine and Jacksonville are beautiful cities, judging from what I have seen by lamplight. They talk of 'the sunny South.' I have seen plenty of South, but very little of the sun. I expect to get a glimpse of that when I return to the North."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: Minnie Brinton, at Canaan Centre; Jacob Edelman, at Gallatinville; F. L. Church, at Hooker; John Sins, at Mohawk Hill; H. P. Johnson, at Perrysburg.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia.") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, via Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Cuvier; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria; at 9:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship Normannia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Normannia";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship San Dominico; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde; at 1 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 AM. *Teutonic, Mch.13,9 AM.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 AM. *Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. *Adriatic, April 3, noon.

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GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
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BELGIC.....April 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
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Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

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Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; connections Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FAL